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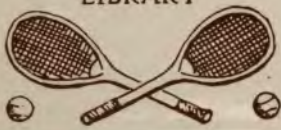

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PREFACE.

The favorable reception given to *Wright & Ditson's Guide*, published last season, prompts a further enlargement and improvement in the Guide for 1891. The editor gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to Mr. N. L. Jackson, editor of *Pastime*; Mr. W. M. Brownlee, *Outing Magazine*, and other kind contributors, for many of the valuable articles appearing in the Guide. No pains have been spared in making the Guide complete in every way, and it is hoped it will fill the wants and make the book interesting and helpful to all lovers of Lawn Tennis.

THE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, March, 1891.

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INTRODUCTION.

Tennis is one of the oldest of ball games. Even among the Greeks and the Romans games something. like tennis were in great favor.

In the early centuries there was no racket; the ball was struck with the hand; then, some four or five hundred years ago, it began to be the custom to protect the hand with a heavy glove; and then came the introduction of the racket.

Tennis is the older name, and *rackets* the more modern. Both these names have come to us through the French; the one, tennis, from *tenez* (from the Latin *tenere*, to hold), take it, the word called out when the ball was struck; the other, rackets, from an old French word, *rachette*, meaning the palm of the hand, and derived from an Arabic word. Lawn tennis is a modern adaptation of the first principles of tennis, in the simplest form, to a ball game played on grass with rackets. The balls are of India rubber, hollow, and covered with white cloth. The rackets are lighter and broader than those used in tennis. The only requisites for the game are the balls, rackets, net, and posts, and a hard, level surface of grass. It may be, and often is, played upon surfaces of wood, asphalt, cement, gravel, or other substance. The grass requires constant mowing, rolling, and, in dry weather, watering, to keep it in order. In the winter months it should be sedulously weeded, sown

where necessary, and swept and rolled whenever the weather permits.

The advantages of lawn tennis are at once apparent. The open air, the cheerful sunshine, the fresh, elastic turf, the comparatively small expense, are among the advantages which make us hail with joy the growing popularity of lawn tennis. The game is simple and attractive even to the beginner, while the best player is ever more sensitive to the increasing demand for greater skill, better judgment, and more perfect command of the body. Lawn tennis affords, to a remarkable extent, all that a good recreation demands, namely, good exercise for the body and enough excitement to call the mind entirely away from its ordinary work, to hold the attention without taxing the powers of thought. Lawn tennis clubs are springing into existence all over the country. Many of these own beautiful grounds and club-houses, which furnish to the members and their friends a delightful rendezvous, and every facility for the cultivation of good tennis. These organizations are adding greatly to the pleasure, interest, and popularity of the game. Tournaments are a pleasing feature of the tennis season; they are a great incentive to faithful practice; they promote a friendly rivalry; they call together the best players; and they furnish delightful entertainments to throngs of interested spectators. Surely a game so beautiful and healthful, a recreation so harmless and perfect, ought to grow in favor and deserves to be cherished.

THE EDITOR.

NEW YORK, March, 1891.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

Messrs. Wright & Ditson:—

Dear Sirs,—It gives me pleasure to inform you that the United States National Lawn Tennis Association authorize Wright & Ditson to publish the official rules of the game for 1891.

Yours truly,

C. E. STICKNEY,
Secretary.

Springfield, Mass., February 26, 1891.

Officers of the Association

For the ensuing year.

President.

JOSEPH S. CLARK, Germantown Cricket Club,
139 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Vice-President.

H. W. SLOCUM, JR., St. George's Cricket Club,
111 East 40th Street, New York City.

Secretary.

C. E. STICKNEY, Springfield Tennis Company,
Springfield, Mass.

Treasurer.

VALENTINE G. HALL, Country Club of Westchester County, 11 West 37th Street,
New York City.

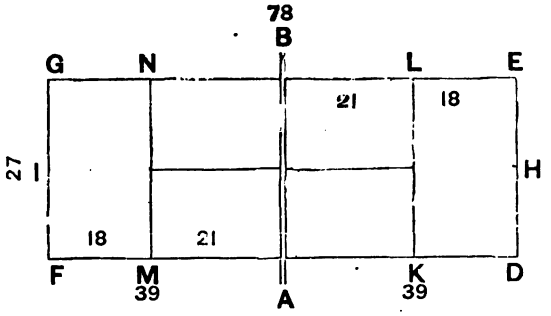
Executive Committee.

H. A. TAYLOR. JOSEPH L. WHITTLESEY.
JAMES DWIGHT. B. B. LAMB.
O. S. CAMPBELL.

LAWS OF LAWN TENNIS.

THE COURT.

1. **The Court** is 78 feet long and 27 feet wide. It is divided across the middle by a net, the ends of which are attached to two posts, A and B, standing 3 feet outside of the court on either side.



The height of the net is 3 feet 6 inches at the posts, and 3 feet in the middle. At each end of the court, parallel with the net, and 39 feet from it, are drawn the base lines D E and F G, the ends of which are connected by the side lines D F and E G. Halfway

between the side lines, and parallel with them, is drawn the half court line I H, dividing the space on each side of the net into two equal parts, the right and left courts. On each side of the net, at a distance of 21 feet from it, and parallel with it, are drawn the service lines K L and M N.

THE BALLS.

2. **The Balls** shall measure not less than $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{5}{2}$ inches, nor more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; and shall weigh not less than $1\frac{1}{1}\frac{5}{6}$ ounces, nor more than 2 ounces.*

THE GAME.

3. The choice of sides, and the right to serve in the first game, shall be decided by toss; provided that, if the winner of the toss choose the right to serve, the other player shall have choice of sides, and *vice versa*. If one player choose the court, the other may elect not to serve.

4. The players shall stand on opposite sides of the net; the player who first delivers the ball shall be called the server, and the other the striker-out.

5. At the end of the first game the striker-out shall become server, and the server shall become striker-out; and so on alternately in all the subsequent games of the set, or series of sets.

*The Wright & Ditson "Championship" ball has been adopted by the Association, and is used in all games played under these rules.

MR. JOSEPH S. CLARK.
President of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

6. **The Server** shall serve with one foot on the base line or perpendicularly above said line, and with the other foot behind said line, but not necessarily upon the ground. He shall deliver the service from the right to the left courts, alternately; beginning from the right.

7. The ball served must drop between the service line, half-court line, and side line of the court, diagonally opposite to that from which it was served.

8. It is a **Fault** if the server fail to strike the ball, or if the ball served drop in the net, or beyond the service line, or out of court, or in the wrong court; or if the server do not stand as directed by law 6.

9. A fault cannot be taken.

10. After a fault the server shall serve again from the same court from which he served that fault, unless it was a fault because he served from the wrong court.

11. A fault cannot be claimed after the next service is delivered.

12. The server shall not serve till the striker-out is ready. If the latter attempt to return the service, he shall be deemed ready.

13. A service or fault delivered when the striker-out is not ready counts for nothing.

14. The service shall not be volleyed, that is, taken, before it has touched the ground.

15. A ball is in play on leaving the server's racket, except as provided for in law 8.

16. It is a good return, although the ball touch the

net; but a service, otherwise good, which touches the net shall count for nothing.

17. The server wins a stroke if the striker-out volley the service, or if he fail to return the service or the ball in play; or if he return the service or the ball in play so that it drops outside of his opponent's court; or if he otherwise lose a stroke, as provided by law 20.

18. The striker-out wins a stroke if the server serve two consecutive faults; or if he fail to return the ball in play; or if he return the ball in play so that it drops outside of his opponent's court; or if he otherwise lose a stroke as provided by law 20.

19. A ball falling on a line is regarded as falling in the court bounded by that line.

20. Either player loses a stroke if the ball touch him, or anything that he wears or carries, except his racket in the act of striking; or if he touch the ball with his racket more than once; or if he touch the net or any of its supports while the ball is in play; or if he volley the ball before it has passed the net.

21. In case a player is obstructed by any accident, not within his control, the ball shall be considered a "let." But where a permanent fixture of the court is the cause of the accident, the point shall be counted. The benches and chairs placed around the court shall be considered permanent fixtures. If, however, a ball in play strike a permanent fixture of the court (other than the net or posts) before it touches the ground, the point is lost; if after it has touched the ground, the point shall be counted.

22. On either player winning his first stroke, the score is called 15 for that player; on either player winning his second stroke, the score is called 30 for that player; on either player winning his third stroke, the score is called 40 for that player; and the fourth stroke won by either player is scored game for that player, except as below: If both players have won three strokes, the score is called *deuce;* and the next stroke won by either player is scored *advantage* for that player. If the same player win the next stroke, he wins the game; if he lose the next stroke, the score returns to deuce; and so on until one player wins the two strokes immediately following the score of deuce, when game is scored for that player.

23. The player who first wins six games wins the set; except as below: If both players win five games, the score is called *games all;* and the next game won by either player is scored *advantage game* for that player. If the same player win the next game, he wins the set; if he lose the next game, the score returns to games all; and so on, until either player wins the two games immediately following the score of games all, when he wins the set. But the committee having charge of any tournament may in their discretion modify this rule by the omission of advantage sets.

24. The players shall change sides at the end of every set; but the umpire, on appeal from either player before the toss for choice, shall direct the players to change sides at the end of the first, third, fifth, and every succeeding alternate game of each

set, if in his opinion either side have a distinct advantage owing to the sun, wind, or other cause; but if the appeal be made after the toss for choice, the umpire can only direct the players to change sides at the end of the first, third, fifth, and every succeeding alternate game of the odd, or deciding, set. If the players change courts in the alternate games throughout the match as above, they shall play in the first game of each set after the first in the courts in which they respectively did not play in the first game of the set immediately preceding.

25. When a series of sets is played, the player who served in the last game of one set shall be striker-out in the first game of the next.

26. In all contests the play shall be continuous from the first service till the match be concluded; provided, however, that between all sets after the second set either player is entitled to a rest, which shall not exceed seven minutes; and provided, further, that in case of an unavoidable accident, not within the control of the contestants, a cessation of play which shall not exceed two minutes may be allowed between points; but this proviso shall be strictly construed, and the privilege never granted for the purpose of allowing a player to recover his strength or wind. The umpire in his discretion may at any time postpone the match on account of darkness or condition of the ground or weather. In any case of postponement, the previous score shall hold good. Where the play has ceased for more than an hour, the player who at the cessation thereof was in the court first chosen shall have the choice of courts on

the recommencement of play. He shall stay in the court he chooses for the remainder of the set. The last two sentences of this rule do not apply when the players change every alternate game as provided by rule 24.

27. If a player serve out of his turn, the umpire, as soon as the mistake is discovered, shall direct the player to serve who ought to have served. But all strokes scored before such discovery shall be counted. If a game shall have been completed before such discovery, then the service in the next alternate game shall be delivered by the player who did not serve out of his turn, and so on in regular rotation.

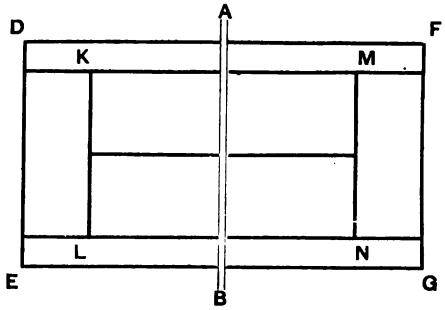
28. There shall be a referee for every tournament, whose name shall be stated in the circular announcing such tournament. He shall have general charge of the matches under the instructions and advice of the Managing Committee, with such power and authority as may be given him by these rules and by said committee. He shall notify the committee in case he intend to leave the grounds during the matches, and the committee shall appoint a substitute to act with like powers during his absence. There shall be an umpire for each match and as many linesmen as the players desire. The umpire may act as linesman also. The umpire shall have general charge of the match and shall decide upon and call lets and also decide whether the player took the ball on the first or second bounce. The umpire shall also decide any question of interpretation or construction of the rules that may arise. The decision of the umpire upon any question of fact, or

where a discretion is allowed to him under these rules, shall be final. Any player, however, may protest against any interpretation or construction of the rules by the umpire, and appeal to the referee. The decision of the referee upon such appeal should be final.

The court shall be divided between the linesmen, and it shall be their only duty to decide each for his share of the court where the ball touched the ground, except, however, the linesmen for the base line, who shall also call foot faults. The linesman's decision shall be final. If a linesman is unable to give a decision, because he did not see, or is uncertain of the fact, the umpire shall decide or direct the stroke to be played again.

29. The above laws shall apply to the three-handed and four-handed games, except as below: —

THE THREE-HANDED AND FOUR-HANDED GAMES.



30. For the three-handed and four-handed games the court shall be 36 feet in width; 4½ feet inside the side lines, and parallel with them, are drawn the service side lines K M and L N. The service lines are not drawn beyond the point at which they meet the service side lines, as shown in the diagram

31. In the three-handed game, the single player shall serve in every alternate game.

32. In the four-handed game, the pair who have the right to serve in the first game shall decide which partner shall do so; and the opposing pair shall decide in like manner for the second game. The partner of the player who served in the first game shall serve in the third, and the partner of the player who served in the second game shall serve in the fourth, and the same order shall be maintained in all the subsequent games of the set.

33. At the beginning of the next set, either partner of the pair which struck out in the last game of the last set may serve; and the same privilege is given to their opponents in second game of the new set.

34. The players shall take the service alternately throughout the game; a player cannot receive a service delivered to his partner; and the order of service and striking out once established shall not be altered, nor shall the striker-out change courts to receive the service, till the end of the set.

35. It is a fault if the ball served do not drop between the service line, half-court line, and service

side line of the court, diagonally opposite to that from which it was served.

36. It is a fault if the ball served do not drop as provided in law 35, or if it touch the server's partner or anything he wears or carries.

ODDS.

37. **A Bisque** is one point which can be taken by the receiver of the odds at any time in the set except as follows: —

(*a*) A bisque cannot be taken after a service is delivered.

(*b*) The server may not take a bisque after a fault, but the striker-out may do so.

38. One or more bisques may be given to increase or diminish other odds.

39. Half fifteen is one stroke given at the beginning of the second, fourth, and every subsequent alternate game of a set.

40. Fifteen is one stroke given at the beginning of every game of a set.

41. Half thirty is one stroke given at the beginning of the first game, two strokes given at the beginning of the second game, and so on alternately in all the subsequent games of the set.

42. Thirty is two strokes given at the beginning of every game of the set.

43. Half forty is two strokes given at the beginning of the first game, three strokes given at the beginning

O. S. CAMPBELL,
Champion of the United States.

of the second game, and so on alternately in all the subsequent games of the set.

44. Forty is three strokes given at the beginning of every game of a set.

45. Half Court: the players may agree into which half court, right or left, the giver of the odds shall play; and the latter loses a stroke if the ball returned by him drop outside any of the lines which bound that half court.

46. Owed odds are where the giver of the odds starts behind scratch.

47. Owe half fifteen is one stroke owed at the beginning of the first, third, and every subsequent alternate game of a set.

48. Owe fifteen is one stroke owed at the beginning of every game of a set.

49. Owe half thirty is two strokes owed at the beginning of the first game, one stroke owed at the beginning of the second game, and so on alternately in all the subsequent games of the set.

50. Owe thirty is two strokes owed at the beginning of every game of a set.

51. Owe half forty is three strokes owed at the beginning of the first game, two strokes owed at the beginning of the second game, and so on alternately in all subsequent games of the set.

52. Owe forty is three strokes owed at the beginning of every game of a set.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

United States National Lawn Tennis Association.

ORGANIZED AND ADOPTED

At the Lawn Tennis Convention, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, Saturday, May 21, 1881.

REVISED AND AMENDED

At the Second Annual Meeting, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, Saturday, March 3, 1883,

AND

At the Third Annual Meeting, held at the Hotel Brunswick, New York City, Friday, March 7, 1884,

AND

At the Fourth Annual Meeting, held at the Hotel Brunswick, New York City, March 14, 1885,

AND

At the Fifth Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New York City, March 12, 1886,

AND

At the Sixth Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New York City, March 11, 1887,

AND

At the Seventh Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New York City, March 9, 1888,

AND

At the Eighth Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New York City, February 15, 1889,

AND

At the Ninth Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New York City, February 7, 1890,

AND

At the Tenth Annual Meeting, held at the Hoffman House, New York City, February 13, 1891.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

This organization shall be known as the "United States National Lawn Tennis Association."

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERS.

SECTION 1. There shall be two classes of members:—

1. Clubs.
2. Associations of Clubs.

SECT. 2. An association of clubs shall consist of five or more individual clubs, any one of which may, or may not, be itself a member of the National Association. But no club shall otherwise be a member of more than one association.

SECT. 3. Every such association shall represent either a stated section of the country, or a stated number of schools and colleges, and in each case its stated limits shall necessarily exclude to that extent the stated limits of every other association.

SECT. 4. *Propositions for Membership.*— Propositions for membership must be made in writing to the Executive Committee, hereinafter provided for, with the name

and address of the applicant, and signed by the Secretary of the club or association making the proposal. Where the applicant is an association, the names and addresses of each of its members shall be given with the application, together with a statement of the limits that it desires to represent; and thereafter such association, if elected, shall notify the Secretary of the National Association of any changes in its membership immediately upon occurrence.

SECT. 5. The Executive Committee shall have full power to pass upon candidates for membership without a general election, except that no association shall be deemed a member whose limits shall conflict with those of other associations until its admittance be confirmed by a two-thirds' vote at the annual meeting of the National Association, or by the consent of the associations upon whose limits it encroaches. The admittance to membership of such an association necessarily decreases the limits of other associations to such an extent as shall preclude a conflict of limits.

SECT. 6. *Dues, etc.*— The annual dues to this Association, in the case of clubs, shall be seven dollars ($7), and, in the case of associations of clubs, shall be twenty-five dollars ($25), except that, where any association is composed of more than ten clubs, its annual dues shall, in addition, be ten dollars ($10) for every five clubs or fraction thereof members of it so additional. No club or association shall be allowed the privileges of a member until its first annual dues have been paid. All dues for the ensuing year shall be payable at the annual meeting.

SECT. 7. *Limits of Payments, etc.* — Any club or association which shall fail to have paid its annual dues at the expiration of one month after the annual meeting may be debarred from the privileges of a member by the Executive Committee, and, at their discretion, may be dropped from the roll.

SECT. 8. *Resignations, etc.* — Any member wishing to resign must do so in writing, addressed to the Secretary; and the resignation cannot be accepted until all dues are paid.

ARTICLE III.

EXPULSIONS, ETC.

The Executive Committee of this Association, hereinafter provided for, shall have the power to suspend or expel any member which may neglect or refuse a strict and honorable compliance with this Constitution, By-Laws, etc., or which shall, by scandalous conduct, bring reproach or disgrace upon the Association; or which shall, being itself an association, retain as one of its members any club objected to by notice in writing by the Executive Committee, subject to a right of the said member to appeal to the Association, at its next annual meeting, for reinstatement.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer,

and an Executive Committee of nine members, including the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, and the Treasurer, who shall be *ex-officio* members of the Committee. No person can be an officer who is not an active member of a club belonging either directly to this Association, or indirectly, as specified in Art. II., Sect. 2.

SECT. 2. *Time and Mode of Election.*— The election of officers shall be by ballot or roll call at the annual meeting in each year. They shall be voted for separately, and receive a majority of all votes cast to entitle them to an election; and they shall continue in office for one year, or until their successors shall be elected.

SECT. 3. *Vacancies.*— In case a vacancy should occur in any of the offices, the Executive Committee shall elect a member to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

SECT. 4. *Duties of the President.* — It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings, to preserve order, to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and to see that the officers and committees perform their respective duties.

SECT. 5. *The Vice-President.* — The Vice-President shall assist the President in the performance of his duties, and shall exercise all the powers of the President in his absence.

SECT. 6. *The Secretary.* — The Secretary shall keep a roll of all the members, and from time to time amend and correct the same as circumstances may require. He shall notify new members of their election within two

weeks thereafter, and shall give notice of all meetings at least two weeks in advance. He shall conduct all the correspondence of the Association, and keep copies of all letters in a book provided for that purpose. He shall keep the minutes of the proceedings of the Association, and a record of such matters of interest as may occur.

SECT. 7. *The Treasurer.*— The Treasurer shall keep, in a suitable book provided for that purpose, an account of all moneys received and paid. He shall liquidate all bills against the Association, and shall report in writing the state of the finances when required; and, at the annual meeting, he shall present a written report showing all the receipts and expenditures for the year.

SECT. 8. *Executive Committee, etc.*— It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to see that the general provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of this Association are complied with by members of the same; to hear and decide all questions submitted by members for decision, notice of hearing being given to any other member which may be affected by the question; to construe and enforce all the rules of the Association. All decisions of the Executive Committee shall be complied with forthwith; but an appeal therefrom may be taken by any member of the Association at its next annual meeting. The Executive Committee and the Secretary shall cause official notices, and such other matters of information as they shall deem of interest, to be published in a paper to be appointed annually by the Executive Committee the official bulletin of the Association. All members are to be given notice

of said appointment, and thereafter are expected to take notice of official publications therein. The Executive Committee shall have the arrangement and management of any general tournament between the members of this Association.

Each member of the Executive Committee must represent a club of which he is an active member, said club belonging either directly to this Association, or indirectly as specified in Art. II., Sect. 2, and being, also, either a different club, or, if a member of an association, then a club of a different association from any club represented by any other member of the Committee. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V.

MEETINGS, ETC.

SECTION 1. There shall be a stated annual meeting held, on a date to be fixed by the President, between the 1st and 15th of February in each year, at a place to be designated at the previous annual meeting, or by the President in the absence of other designation.

SECT. 2. *Proxies, etc.*— Members may be represented at meetings by delegates or proxies.

SECT. 3. *Special Meetings, etc.* — Special meetings may be called by the Executive Committee at any time, and shall be called by the Executive Committee at the request of any five members of the Association.

SECT. 4. At all meetings of the Association the representatives of eleven members shall constitute a quorum.

SECT. 5. Each member of the Association shall, at all meetings, be entitled to one vote if it be a member

V. G. HALL,

CLARENCE HOBART,

Champions in Doubles of United States.

in Class 1, and it shall be entitled to two votes, and to one additional vote for every five clubs or fraction thereof members of it over ten if it be a member in Class 2, the vote or votes to be cast by its delegates or proxies.

Each delegate or proxy must be an active member of a club belonging either directly to this Association, or indirectly as specified in Art. II., Sect. 2, and present written credentials properly certified by the member he represents.

ARTICLE VI.

AMENDMENTS, ETC.

Amendments to this Constitution may be made at any annual meeting by a vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes cast. By-Laws may be amended at any annual or special meeting under the same provisions.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

ORDER OF BUSINESS, ETC.

SECTION 1. The order of business for this Association shall be as follows: —

1. Roll Call.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Secretary's Report.
4. Collection of Dues.
5. Treasurer's Report.
6. Reports of Committees.
7. Elections.
8. Miscellaneous Business.
9. Adjournment.

SECT. 2. *Time of Electing Officers, etc.* — The election of officers at the annual meeting shall take place immediately after the reading of the reports of the various officers and committees.

The officers elected shall immediately enter upon the discharge of their respective duties, and be entitled to the possession of all books, papers, moneys, and other property belonging to the Association pertaining to their respective offices, and in the possession of their predecessors.

SECT. 3. *Authority for Rules of Order.* — For the "Rules of Order," and any and all parliamentary rules not herein mentioned, those laid down in "Cushing's Manual" shall be authority.

ARTICLE II.

LAWS OF LAWN TENNIS.

SECTION 1. All clubs represented in this Association shall be governed by the laws of Lawn Tennis as laid down by this Association.

SECT. 2. *Laws of Matches, etc.*—All matches played by clubs represented in this Association shall be played under all the rules adopted by it.

SECT. 3. None but amateurs shall be allowed to enter for any match or matches played under the auspices of this Association.

SECT. 4. An amateur is one who has never violated any of the following conditions:—

1. He has never entered a competition open to professionals, nor played for a stake, public or admission money, or entrance fee.

2. He has not competed with or against a professional for a prize.

3. He has not played, instructed, pursued, or assisted in the pursuit of tennis or other athletic exercise as a means of livelihood, or for gain or any emolument.

4. His membership in any tennis or athletic club of any kind was not brought about, or does not continue, because of any mutual understanding, expressed or implied, whereby his continuing a member of any such club would be of any pecuniary benefit to him or his club.

5. If connected with any sporting-goods house, such connection was not brought about or does not

continue because of his proficiency in tennis or any other form of athletic exercise.

The Executive Committee of the Association shall be the tribunal to decide whether a player is a professional or an amateur.

SECT. 5. No player shall be allowed to enter for any match given by this Association unless he is an active member in a club belonging either directly to this Association, or indirectly as specified in article II, section 2, of the Constitution. But the Executive Committee is empowered, at their discretion, to invite any foreigners to enter for any match given by this Association.

ARTICLE III.

SUSPENSION OF BY-LAWS.

Any article or section of these By-laws may be suspended for any one meeting by a two-thirds vote of all cast.

FRED HOVEY,

Inter-Collegiate Champion.

Tournaments of 1890.

JUNE.

Tournament (open) given by the New York Lawn Tennis Club, of New York City, June 2. Singles won by C. G. Eames, of England, beating C. R. Runyon, of New York, in the finals, 6–3, 6–2, 6–1. Doubles won by C. Hobart and V. G. Hall, both of New York, beating E. P. MacMullen, of New York, and C. G. Eames, of England, in the finals, 6–4, 2–6, 3–6, 6–4, 7–5. Mixed doubles won by Miss Burdette, of Englewood, and Mr. C. J. Post, of Brooklyn, beating Miss M. Cahill, of Ireland, and Mr. R. R. Perkins, of New York, in the finals, 5–7, 6–3, 6–3. Ladies' doubles won by Miss Burdette and Miss Mowry, beating Miss Cahill and Mrs. Badgley in the finals, 1–6, 6–2, 6–4.

Tournament (open) for the Championship of the Middle States, given by the Rochester Lawn Tennis Club, at Rochester, N. Y., June 12. Singles won by A. E. Wright, of New York, beating J. Curtis, of Rochester, in the finals, 6–0, 6–1, 6–3. Championship Round:—H. A. Taylor (holder), of New York, beat A. E. Wright (challenger), 5–7, 6–3, 6–3, 6–4.

Tournament (open) given by the Chestnut Hill Lawn Tennis Club, of Philadelphia, Pa., June 10,

Ladies' singles won by Miss E. C. Roosevelt, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., beating Miss L. D. Voorhees, of Bergen Point, in the finals, 6-3, 6-1. Championship Round: — For the ladies' championship of America, Miss E. C. Roosevelt (challenger), beat Miss B. L. Townsend (holder), of Philadelphia, 6-2, 6-3. Men's singles won by R. V. Beach, of New Haven, beating C. B. Allen, of Philadelphia, in the finals, 6-2, 6-1, 6-1. Ladies' doubles won by Misses G. and E. Roosevelt, beating, in the finals, Miss B. L. Townsend and Miss M. Ballard, 6-1, 6-2. In the mixed doubles Miss Cahill and Mr. R. Beach were victorious.

Tournament (open) for the Championship of the New England States, given by the New Haven Lawn Tennis Club, of New Haven, Conn., June 16. Singles and championship won by R. P. Huntington, Jr., of Yale, beating O. S. Campbell, of Brooklyn, in the finals and championship round, 3-6, 7-5, 3-6, 6-2, 6-1. Doubles won by O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr., beating F. G. Beach and F. Huntington, both of New Haven, in the finals, 6-2, 9-7, 6-4.

Tournament (open) given by the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, of Orange, for the Championship of New Jersey, June 23. Singles won by A. E. Wright, of New York, beating D. W. Candler, of Orange, in the finals, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3. Championship Round: — C. Hobart, of New York (holder), beat A. E. Wright (challenger), by default. Doubles won by V. G Hall and C. Hobart, both of New York, beating A. E. Wright and S. M. Colgate, of Orange, in the finals, 6-1, 7-5, 6-0. Ladies' singles won by Miss Mabel Cahill, beating Mrs. Fellowes-Morgan, of Short Hills.

in the finals, 6–3, 6–1. Championship Round: — Miss M. Cahill (challenger) beat Miss Gertrude Williams (holder), of Staten Island, by default. Mixed doubles won by Miss M. Cahill and Mr. R. R. Perkins, beating Miss May Colby, and Mr. S. M. Colgate, in the finals, 6–2, 6–0.

Tournament (open) for the Championship of the East in doubles, given by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club at Livingston, S. I., June 30. Won by C. Hobart and V. G. Hall, of New York, beating O. S. Campbell, of Brooklyn, and R. P. Huntington, Jr., of Yale, in the finals, 3–6, 6–1, 3–6, 6–3, 9–7. Second prize won by O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.; Consolation prize won by A. S. Parker, Jr., and L. R. Parker, of New Haven.

Tournament (open) for the Championship of the Pacific Coast, given by the California Lawn Tennis Club of Monterey, Cal., June 30. Singles won by C. R. Yates, beating A. Marx in the finals, 7–5, 6–4, 6–2. Championship round: — W. N. Taylor (holder) defeated C. R. Yates (challenger), 6–4, 9–7, 6–0.

JULY.

Tournament (invitation) given by the Country Club of Westchester County, at Westchester, N. Y., July 7. Thirteen players were invited, namely: O. S. Campbell, R. P. Huntington, Jr., H. W. Slocum, Jr., J. S. Clark, V. G. Hall, C. E. Sands, W. P. Knapp, H. A. Taylor, F. Huntington, S. De Garmendia, C. Hobart,

R. L. Beeckman, and A. E. Wright. Of the above number, J. S. Clark, H. W. Slocum, Jr., and V. G. Hall defaulted. Every man played every other, and R. P. Huntington, Jr., of New Haven, defeated P. Knapp in the finals, 6–4, 6–4. Second prize went to Knapp.

Tournament (invitation) for the Waterbury Cup, held at the Country Club at Westchester, N. Y., July 7. There were three players who had a right to compete and these were C. E. Sands, H. W. Slocum, Jr., and H. A. Taylor (holder of the cup). In the play-off between Sands and Slocum to see who would have the right to face Taylor, Sands won, defeating Slocum 5–7, 6–4, 6–3. On the following day he played Taylor who defeated him quite easily in three straight sets, 6–1, 6–2, 6–2. This victory made Mr. Taylor winner of the cup three times in succession, and hence it became his own property.

Tournament (open) given by the Montclair Lawn Tennis Club, of Montclair, N. J., July 7. Singles won by E. L. Hall, of New York, beating R. R. Perkins, of New York, in the finals, 6–3, 7–5, 6–4. Doubles won by Fowler and Beach, beating Kellogg and Boyd in the finals.

Tournament (open) for the Championship of the Hudson River, given on the grounds of the Far and Near Lawn Tennis Club at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, July 14. Singles won by V. G. Hall, of New York, beating V. M. Elting, of Yonkers, in the finals, 6–3, 4–6, 6–2, 7–9, 6–3. Championship round: — V. G. Hall (challenger) defeated C. E. Sands (holder), 6–4,

9–7, 6–3. Doubles won by V. G. Hall and E. L. Hall, beating M. S. Paton and C. E. Sands in the finals. Ladies' singles won by Miss Cahill, of Ireland, beating Mrs. Fellowes-Morgan, of Short Hills, in the finals. Ladies' doubles won by Mrs. Fellowes-Morgan and Miss Cahill, beating Miss Colby and Miss Fraser in the finals. Mixed doubles won by Miss Cahill and Mr. C. R. Runyon, beating Mrs. Fellowes-Morgan and Mr. V. G. Hall in the finals, 6–4, 6–4, 6–3.

Tournament (open) for the Championship of the Western States in singles, given by the Chicago Lawn Tennis Club; also, for the championship in doubles given under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, on the grounds of the Kenwood Lawn Tennis Club, Chicago, Ill., July 14. Singles won by John J. McClellan, beating J. A. Ryerson in the finals, 6–3, 6–3, 5–7, 6–4. Championship round: — C. A. Chase (holder) defeated John J. McClellan (challenger), 6–3, 2–6, 4–6, 6–1, 6–3. Doubles won by J. A. Ryerson and J. W. Carver, beating Codd and Angell in the finals, 6–1, 6–1, 6–1.

Tournament (open) given by the South Side Field Club at Bay Shore, L. I., July 21. Singles won by O. S. Campbell, of Brooklyn, beating R. P. Huntington, Jr., of New Haven, in the finals, 9–7, 6–2, 6–4. Doubles won by O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr., beating R. V. Beach and Ford Huntington, in the finals, 7–5, 3–6, 6–4, 6–2.

Tournament (open) for the Championship of Long Island, given by the Meadow Club, of Southampton,

L. I., July 29. Singles won by R. V. Beach, beating C. P. Howland in the finals by default. Championship round: — H. A. Taylor (holder) defeated R. V. Beach (challenger), 6–2, 6–2, 6–2. Doubles won by R. P. Huntington, Jr., and O. S. Campbell, beating C. P. and J. Howland, of Yale College, in the finals, 2–6, 6–3, 6–0, 6–3. Ladies' doubles won by Miss G. W. Roosevelt and Miss Betts, beating Miss E. C. Roosevelt and Miss H. G. Dinsmore in the finals, 6–5, 6–2, 4–6, 6–3.

AUGUST.

Tournament (open) given by the Kebo Valley Lawn Tennis Club, of Bar Harbor, Maine, August 4. Singles won by V. G. Hall, of New York, beating E. L. Hall, of New York, in the finals, 6–3, 5–7, 8–6, 6–4. Doubles won by V. G. Hall and E. L. Hall, beating A. Thomson and C. Codman in the finals.

Tournament (open) given by Messrs. Wright & Ditson, at the Hotel Wentworth, Newcastle, N. H., August 5. Singles won by G. W. Lee, of Harvard College, beating F. H. Hovey, also of Harvard, in the finals, 5–7, 6–3, 10–8, 7–5. Doubles won by J. W. Carver and J. A. Ryerson, both of Chicago, beating F. H. Hovey and A. E. Wright, of New York, in the finals, 6–4, 6–3, 6–4.

Tournament (open) at Bar Harbor, Maine, August 12, given by Mr. H. W. Howard. Singles won by V. G. Hall, of New York, beating J. W. Carver, of Chicago, in the finals, 6–1, 1–6, 6–0, 1–6, 6–2. Championship round, for the Moseley Hall Challenge Cup

(presented by Mr. Howard, of Chicago): — V. G. Hall, (challenger) defeated J. S. Clark, of Philadelphia, (holder), 7–9, 6–3, 6–2, 3–6, 6–4. Doubles won by V. G. Hall and E. L. Hall, both of New York, beating P. Manchester and W. Wildes in the finals, 6–1, 6–2, 5–7, 6–3.

Tournament (invitation) given by the Nahant Sporting Club, of Nahant, Mass., August 12. The players who were invited and played were: O. S. Campbell, R. P. Huntington, Jr., P. S. Sears, H. W. Slocum, Jr., F. S. Mansfield, F. H. Hovey, and Hugh Tallant. The Tournament was won by Campbell, who won 6 matches and lost 0; Huntington taking second prize, winning 4 matches and losing 2. Sears came next, with 3 victories and 3 defeats, with Slocum, Tallant, Mansfield, and Hovey, following with 4 defeats each and 2 victories. There were no doubles played.

Tournament (open) given by the Narragansett Lawn Tennis Club, of Narragansett, R. I., August 18. Singles won by O. S. Campbell, of Brooklyn, beating J. W. Carver, of Chicago, in the finals, 8–6, 1–6, 6–4, 5–7, 6–3. Doubles won by R. P. Huntington, Jr., of Yale, and O. S. Campbell, beating J. W. Carver and J. A. Ryerson, both of Chicago, in the finals, 6–3, 6–8, 6–4, 6–4.

Tournament (open) for the Championship of America, in singles; also, double championship of America between winners of East and West, given by the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, at Newport, R. I., August 27. Singles won by O. S. Campbell, of Brooklyn, beating Percy Knapp, of

New York, in the finals, 8–6, 0–6, 6–2, 6–3. Championship round for Championship of America:—O. S. Campbell (challenger) defeated H. W. Slocum, Jr., of Brooklyn (holder), 6–2, 4–6, 6–3, 6–1. Double Championship round for Championship of America, won by C. Hobart and V. G. Hall, both of New York, beating J. A. Ryerson and J. W. Carver, both of Chicago; score:—6–3, 4–6, 6–2, 2–6, 6–3.

SEPTEMBER.

Tournament (invitation) given by the New Hamburgh Lawn Tennis Club, of New Hamburgh, N. Y., September 8. Singles won by E. L. Hall, of New York, beating A. W. Post, also of New York, in the finals, 4–6, 8–6, 6–1, 7–5. Doubles won by E. L. Hall and A. W. Post, beating R. C. Sands and C. E. Sands, in the final, 6–3, 6–2, 6–4. Mixed doubles won by Miss E. C. Roosevelt and Mr. M. G. Chace, beating Miss Lente and Mr. C. Sands, in the finals, 6–4, 6–4, 6–4. Ladies' singles won by Miss A. Clarkson, beating Miss G. Roosevelt in the finals, 6–8, 6–3, 6–2.

OCTOBER.

Tournament (Inter-Collegiate) for the Championship of American Colleges, given by the Inter-Collegiate Association at New Haven, Conn., October 6. Singles won by F. H. Hovey, of Harvard, beating O. S. Campbell, of Columbia, in the finals, 6–2, 3–6, 7–5, 2–6, 6–4. Doubles won by Chase and Shaw, of Harvard, beating Tallant and Hovey, of Harvard, in the finals, 3–6, 6–3, 3–6, 6–2, 6–0.

ROBERT P. HUNTINGTON,
New England Champion.

Championships, 1890.

SINGLES.

America. — O. S. Campbell, Columbia College Lawn Tennis Club.

Inter-Collegiate. — F. H. Hovey, Harvard Lawn Tennis Club.

Middle States. — H. A. Taylor, Country Club of Westchester County.

New England. — R. P. Huntington, Jr., New Haven Lawn Tennis Club.

Western States. — Charles A. Chase, North End Tennis Club.

New Jersey. — Clarence Hobart, New York Lawn Tennis Club.

Southern States. — F. Mansfield, Longwood Cricket Club.

Long Island. — H. A. Taylor, Country Club of Westchester County.

Pacific Coast Championship. — F. W. Taylor, Pacific Coast Lawn Tennis Club.

DOUBLES.

America. — C. Hobart and V. G. Hall, St. George's Cricket Club.

New England. — O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.

Western States. — J. A. Ryerson and J. W. Carver, Kenwood Lawn Tennis Club.

Long Island. — O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.

Inter-Collegiate. — Q. A. Shaw, Jr., and S. Chase, of Harvard.

LADIES' SINGLES.

America. — Miss E. C. Roosevelt, New Hamburgh Lawn Tennis Club.

American Championships, 1881-1890.

SINGLES.

1881 — R. D. Sears.
1882 — R. D. Sears.
1883 — R. D. Sears.
1884 — R. D. Sears.
1885 — R. D. Sears.
1886 — R. D. Sears.
1887 — R. D. Sears.
1888 — H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1889 — H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1890 — O. S. Campbell.

ALL COMERS.

1881 — W. E. Glyn (2d).
1882 — C. M. Clark (2d).
1883 — James Dwight (2d).
1884 — H. A. Taylor.
1885 — G. M. Brinley.
1886 — R. L. Beeckman.
1887 — H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1888 — H. A. Taylor.
1889 — Q. A. Shaw, Jr.
1890 — O. S. Campbell.

DOUBLES.

1881 — C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor.
1882 — R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1883 — R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1884 — R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1885 — R. D. Sears and J. S. Clark.

1886 — R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1887 — R. D. Sears and James Dwight.
1888 — O. S. Campbell and V. G. Hall.
1889 — H. W. Slocum, Jr., and H. A. Taylor.
1890 — V. G. Hall and C. Hobart.

RUNNERS-UP.

1881 — A. Van Rensselaer and A. E. Newbold.
1882 — W. Nightingale and G. M. Smith.
1883 — A. Van Rensselaer and A. E. Newbold.
1884 — A. Van Rensselaer and W. V. R. Berry.
1885 — H. W. Slocum, Jr., and W. P. Knapp.
1886 — H. A. Taylor and G. M. Brinley.
1887 — H. A. Taylor and H. W. Slocum, Jr.
1888 — C. Hobart and E. P. MacMullen.
1889 — V. G. Hall and O. S. Campbell.
1890 — O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington, Jr.

The Championship of America for Singles, 1890.

The tenth annual tournament for the selection of a challenger to meet H. W. Slocum, Jr., for the National Singles Championship, was begun on the fine turf courts of the Newport Casino, on Wednesday, August 27. Fair weather favored the event, and the first day's play went off without surprises. The number of entries exceeded those of any other lawn tennis event on record in this country. There were fifty-three players to struggle for the prizes and the honor of a meeting with the champion; twenty-one of these were defeated in the preliminary round, reducing the number of contestants to thirty-two, which was divided on Thursday, leaving but sixteen players to fight the battle out. This number was again reduced on Friday and Saturday, leaving but eight players to contest for the honors.

Play began Wednesday morning at 11.30, under the direction of Dr. James Dwight of the National Committee. The courts were a trifle soggy on the surface from the night's rainfall, but otherwise in perfect condition.

The drawings were made with excellent results, as the finest players were well distributed over the

draft, thus avoiding their meeting in the earlier rounds and insuring fine matches for the latter ones.

In the twenty-one preliminary round matches there were several interesting encounters. C. A. Chase, the western champion, won his first match from W. K. Fowler, of New York. This result was, of course, expected, and the match was hardly close, but three sets being required to complete it. Chase showed excellent form, though his chances of winning the tournament could not be judged from so one-sided a match. Hugh Tallant found an easy victim in L. J. Grant, as did W. P. Knapp, who easily beat F. A. Kellogg. After having lost the first set by 6 to 2, H. M. Billings, of Yale, made a brace and won three straight sets from S. Glyn Walker. Excellent tennis was played at times in this match by both men.

The finest matches of the first day's play were those between A. E. Wright and B. Spaulding De-Garmendia, and O. S. Campbell and Ford Huntington. In the former, Wright showed some of his old-time skill with the racket, while De Garmendia made a good fight for the match, showing remarkable strength at backhand play, and winning the second set; Wright won the first, third, and fourth, and the match. The match between Campbell and Huntington still further showed Campbell's superiority. The last time these gentlemen met was at Bayshore, L. I., in which match Huntington succeeded in winning one set out of three, Campbell having to work hard to win. However, at Newport Campbell repeated his victory, winning easily in three straight sets. W. P. Metcalf fell an easy victim to P. S. Sears, securing

only one game in the three sets. In the match between M. D. Smith, of Philadelphia, and F. L. V. Hoppin, Smith proved himself superior to his opponent. Though Hoppin played well he could only secure one set of the four played. H. M. Wildes, C. E. Sands, and A. A. Chase, not appearing for play, lost their matches by default, and the preliminary round was completed. None of the first-class men and but three of the second-class men were beaten in this round: F. L. V. Hoppin, Ford Huntington, and B. S. De Garmendia.

On the second day of the tournament the courts were in much better condition and the play more brilliant. Hobart easily won from Brown, and V. G. Hall beat Gould. A close match was played between Miller and Chace, a young and new player from Providence. The latter won the fifth set, which was a surprise to many, as Miller is ranked above him as a player.

J. S. Clark played with his accustomed strength, making an easy victim of H. M. Billings. Another youthful contestant who did good work was G. P. Herrick. He gained a set from C. A. Chase, the western champion, playing with surprising strength. W. P. Knapp defeated Manchester with considerable ease, losing only one set. Some of Manchester's strokes were brilliant, but from the start he showed that he was far outclassed by Knapp. Borden was defeated by M. D. Smith, a player fast coming into prominence by his steady and effective game. He won three straight sets. It was unfortunate that Wright was obliged to default after the first set to

Carver, owing to an injury to his ankle. This would have been a close and interesting match, as the men are both very strong players of about equal ability. Every one was looking forward to an interesting and brilliant contest, and the spectators were very much disappointed when, after Carver had won one set by 6–1, and the second had just been started, Wright injured his ankle so badly that he was unable to finish out the match. However, the sympathy of all was with him.

Ryerson and Lamb, both of Chicago, fought hard through four sets. The former was in a little better practice and a little superior to Lamb, yet a close match was required to decide it. Keene also found difficulty in beating E. E. Hall, Jr., one of New Haven's best tennis players. The contest attracted a good deal of interest, and when each had won a set it was hard to tell who would come out ahead. Hall played with excellent judgment in placing and lobbing, but Keene's swiftness won him the match. P. S. Sears lost the first set to C. Howland, but recovering, won the next three. The best match of the day was that between Huntington and Hovey. After the sets were two to one against him, Huntington, by superior play and steadiness took the fourth set. In the fifth set Hovey was too exhausted to play his game, and lost a love set. Both men passed well, and Hovey's smashes were remarkable. He, however, lost his position after coming too close to the net, thereby being a victim to Huntington's perfect lobbing. The latter's play was strong, improving as the match progressed.

HOWARD A. TAYLOR.

The analysis of strokes was: —

HUNTINGTON vs. HOVEY. — *Strokes Lost.*	*Returned out of court.*	*Returned into net.*	*Passed by opponent.*	*Double faults.*	*Opponent's aces on service.*	*Total strokes lost.*
R. P. Huntington, Jr.	39	45	66	1	0	151
F. H. Hovey	48	56	49	6	0	159

The third day of the tournament was marked by more brilliant matches, the weaker players having become weeded out. The second round, comprising eight matches, was completed, leaving only eight men to fight for the championship.

Clarence Hobart and M. G. Chace were the first contestants of the day. Chace played in good form and made a creditable showing against his formidable opponent, whose swift drives won him three straight sets. The interest of the day's contest centred in the Huntington–Sears match, which proved to be one of the finest exhibitions of tennis that had yet taken place in the tournament It was remarkable both for closeness of score and brilliancy of play. Nearly two thousand people lined the court and occupied the balconies of the Casino, and the interest and excitement was intense throughout the match. The two first sets were won by Sears with surprising ease. His ground strokes were beautifully made, either passing his opponent as he approached the net or forcing him well back in his court.. In the next two sets Huntington improved wonderfully. By lobbing well he gained opportunities of coming up to the

service line where his strength as a volleyer showed itself. His winning these two sets made the score two sets all. A close and exciting deuce set followed. Sears began by taking two games. With the score love-forty against him, Huntington, with coolness and good volleying, took the third game. The next was also his, Sears getting only one point, thus making it "two all." Then Huntington scored a love game driving well across court, while Sears knocked out of court. After a long deuce game Sears made the score three games all. Four all and five all were reached successively, each man playing his best. Sears, however, was weak on volleys and failed to "pass" Huntington as frequently as he did earlier in the match. Cramps in his right hand seemed to interfere slightly with his play. The vantage game went to Huntington by two pretty passes. In the last game Huntington got within a point of victory three times, Sears each time bringing the score back to deuce, until he at last succumbed to a well-directed shot of Huntington's across the court. This was the second close match that Huntington had pulled out by steady work and coolness at the most critical moments. In the mean time Knapp and Hall had made easy victims of Smith and Tallant, and Lee had defeated Englestrom.

The contest between Chase and Clark rivaled in interest the Huntington–Sears match. Clark drove remarkably well, while Chase's smashes were most effective. The latter won three sets to one, the deciding set being a long deuce set. Carver did not put up as strong a game against Campbell as he did the week before at Narragansett. Campbell scored

three consecutive sets. In the afternoon Keene played a close match with Ryerson. The latter, after losing two sets, played with great care and steadiness, taking the next three easily. Keene's strokes were brilliant but wild, thus placing many balls out of court.

The fourth day brought eight strong players into conflict. At 11 o'clock the Huntington–Lee match began. The former did not begin to play his game till after the first set. Lee took the first game on easy balls batted into the net by Huntington, who then made an effort and won four in succession. With the score 1–4 against him, Lee made a wonderful "brace" and made it four all. He covered his court exceedingly well, taking advantage of Huntington's weak returns and approaching the net, each then scored a game, and Lee took a deuce set, the deciding aces being chiefly errors of Huntington's. After this the Inter-collegiate champion started to play fine tennis, passing his opponent repeatedly and with ease. In the three sets that followed Lee gained but three games.

Hobart and Hall had in the mean time begun a close battle upon an adjacent court. The first four games were Hobart's, whose drives passed Hall easily. By good serving and a few placed balls Hall took the next three games, but he had begun too late, and the set went to Hobart, 6–4. Hobart again led off with two games, Hall securing the third game to thirty. Two deuce games for Hobart made the score 4–1. The next was a long deuce game in which Hall passed Hobart three times while Hobart knocked out and into the net. His strokes, however, became tem-

pered toward the end of the set, which he won, 6–3. The score in the next set was close, Hobart repeatedly losing his lead, till "five all" was reached. Hall played with greater judgment, and by a defensive method of getting everything back won the set, 7–5. In the fourth set Hobart seemed to lose confidence. His "Lawfords" dropped out of court frequently, while Hall made some easy passes on his forehead. After three all was called three hard games ensued, each going to Hall, two of them reaching deuce. This made the score two sets all, and about twelve minutes' rest was taken. It was now hard to say which man would win, as Hobart showed great fatigue, while Hall was playing a careful game. The last set began with a love game for Hall on three "outs" of Hobart's, who then tied the score by a deuce game concluded by two excellent "Lawfords." Each took alternate games till the score became "three all." It was evident now that Hobart had recovered his stroke, and his shots were "coming off" frequently. Hall, on the contrary, was playing a weak defensive game, returning well but directly at his opponent. Three successive games went to Hobart, ending the set and match.

Analysis of strokes: —

HOBART vs. HALL. — *Strokes Lost.*	*Returned out of court.*	*Returned into net.*	*Passed by opponent.*	*Double faults.*	*Opponent's aces on service.*	*Total strokes lost.*
Clarence Hobart	67	52	35	2	0	156
V. G. Hall	57	34	64	3	0	158

The Campbell–Ryerson match that followed was less brilliant and one-sided. Campbell did not volley at his best, adapting himself rather to Ryerson's game. Some good lobbing was done by the latter, which caused Campbell to put many balls into the net. Ryerson worked hard and brilliantly to get the second set, which had become deuce, but lacked the swiftness that Campbell put into his strokes at critical moments.

The best tennis of the day was witnessed in the Knapp–Chase match, which began at 2.30 P.M. Knapp won the first set, placing seventeen balls out of the twenty-six points made. His returns were made systematically on Chase's backhand, keeping this up repeatedly until an opportunity arrived to place the ball upon the opposite line. In the second set Chase did some brilliant smashing. He covered his court perfectly. The set was close, finally being taken by Chase, 8–6. One of the longest rallies of the tournament occurred in the tenth game, the ball passing the net over twenty times. The next two sets were won by Knapp, not from any weakness in Chase's play, which was brilliant to the last stroke, but Knapp won by extremely good placing, and seldom making a bad error.

The analysis of points won was: —

KNAPP vs. CHASE. — *Strokes Lost.*	*Returned out of court.*	*Returned into net.*	*Passed by opponent.*	*Double faults.*	*Opponent's aces on service.*	*Total strokes lost.*
Knapp	32	22	34	6	0	94
Chase	35	40	47	1	0	123

Scores of the Tournament.

Preliminary Round. — H. Tallant beat L. J. Grant, 6–1, 6–0, 6–0; M. R. Wright beat M. S. Paton, by default; J. S. Clark beat F. W. Smith, 6–2, 6–4, 6–0; H. M. Billings, Jr., beat S. G. Walker, 2–6, 6–3, 6–4, 6–1; C. A. Chase beat W. K. Fowler, 6–2, 6–4, 6–2; G. H. Herrick beat A. L. Rives, 2–6, 6–3, 6–3, 6–3; T. P. Borden beat D. Kimball, 6–4, 8–6, 6–2; M. D. Smith beat F. L. V. Hoppin, 6–4, 2–6, 7–5, 6–2; W. P. Knapp beat F. A. Kellogg, 6–0, 6–0, 6–0; P. Manchester beat E. B. Tuttle, 8–6, 6–2, 6–3; J. W. Carver beat T. Horton, 5–7, 6–0, 6–1, 6–2; A. E. Wright beat B. S. De Garmendia, 6–4, 4–6, 6–3, 6–1; O. S. Campbell beat Ford Huntington, 6–3, 6–4, 6–3; S. W. B. Moorehead beat H. M. Wildes by default; E. A. Thomson beat B. B. Lamb, 6–4, 6–0, 6–3; J. A. Ryerson beat J. H. Hunt, 6–0, 7–5, 6–3; E. E. Hall, Jr., beat W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., 6–4, 6–2, 6–4; F. Keene beat W. P. Herrick, 6–1, 6–1, 6–1; P. S. Sears beat W. P. Metcalf, 6–1, 6–0, 6–0; C. P. Howland beat C. E. Sands by default; F. H. Hovey beat A. A. Chase by default.

First Round. — C. Hobart beat G. F. Brown, Jr., 6–1, 6–3, 6–1; M. G. Chace beat Deane Miller, 6–1, 6–8, 6–3, 6–8, 6–4; V. G. Hall beat E. W. Gould, Jr., 6–1, 6–1, 6–3; H. A. Tallant beat M. R. Wright, 6–2, 6–4, 6–1; J. S. Clark beat H. M. Billings, Jr., 6–3, 7–5, 6–3; C. A. Chase beat G. H. Herrick, 6–1, 2–6, 7–5, 6–2; M. D. Smith beat T. P. Borden, 6–3, 6–0, 6–3; W. P. Knapp beat P. Manchester, 6–1, 6–2, 6–8, 6–3; J. W. Carver beat A. E. Wright, 6–1 (default-

ed); O. S. Campbell beat S. W. B. Moorehead, 6–2, 6–1, 6–2; J. A. Ryerson beat B. B. Lamb, 3–6, 7–5, 6–1, 6–3; F. Keene beat E. E. Hall, Jr., 6–2, 3–6, 6–3, 6–2; P. S. Sears beat C. P. Howland, 4–6, 6–4, 6–3, 6–4; R. P. Huntington, Jr., beat F. H. Hovey, 3–6, 6–4, 3–6, 7–5, 6–0; O. Englestrom beat R. C. Sands by default; G. W. Lee beat C. Byrnes, 6–2, 6–3, 6–4.

Second Round. — C. Hobart beat M. G. Chace, 6–3, 6–2, 6–4; V. G. Hall beat H. Tallant, 6–2, 6–3, 6–3; C. A. Chase beat J. S. Clark, 2–6, 6–2, 6–4, 11–9; W. P. Knapp beat M. D. Smith, 6–1, 6–3, 6–0; O. S. Campbell beat J. W. Carver, 6–2, 6–3, 8–6; J. A. Ryerson beat F. Keene, 5–7, 4–6, 6–3, 6–4, 6–1; R. P. Huntington, Jr., beat P. S. Sears, 2–6, 3–6, 6–2, 6–4, 7–5; G. W. Lee beat O. Englestrom, 6–4, 6–4, 6–2.

Third Round. — C. Hobart beat V. G. Hall, 6–4, 6–3, 5–7, 3–6, 6–3; W. P. Knapp beat C. Chase, 6–2, 6–8, 6–3, 6–3; O. S. Campbell beat J. A. Ryerson, 6–1, 7–5, 6–3; R. P. Huntington, Jr., beat G. W. Lee, 5–7, 6–1, 6–1, 6–1.

The playing of the tournament at Newport for the National Singles Championship was resumed on Monday, September 1. During the last three days the weather was even more delightful than during the preceding week, and the Casino was visited each day by thousands of Newport's fashionable inhabitants. The fifty-three entries had dwindled to four men, Hobart, Knapp, Campbell, and Huntington, and of these Knapp and Campbell survived Monday's contests.

The two matches were played on adjoining courts at the same time Monday morning; and as in the case

of a circus with two rings, the interest of spectators fluctuated somewhat, finally centering upon the exciting and brilliant contest between Campbell and Huntington. The first set was won by Huntington by continued lobbing. Most of these strokes were executed with precision, sending the ball well back, so that Campbell could not kill it. This forced Campbell back from the net and afforded opportunities for successful drives at the right moment. The second set was an easy victory for Campbell. He volleyed perfectly at the net, and when the ball was tossed the least bit short, it was generally killed by him. Some brilliant and long "rests" occurred in this set, concluded usually by Campbell's volleying past his opponent. Both men used their utmost skill in the playing of the third set, and every point was fought for. From one to three, Huntington brought the score to three all, frequently driving the ball by Campbell's forehand with varying results. Five all was reached when Campbell volleyed many balls a little out, and the swift, cross-court strokes of Huntington concluded the set in the latter's favor, 7–5.

With two sets to one against him, Campbell began the fourth set by playing a game of marvelous skill. He took nearly every ball by a quick volley, peculiar to him, and if a spot were open, placed it there with apparent ease. In attempting to pass him, Huntington lost often by putting the ball into the net. From one to two against him, Campbell finished the set by taking five straight games. This made the score two sets all, but it was apparent that Campbell was playing at a pace far ahead of Huntington. The latter

put three balls out in the first game, which was ended in Campbell's favor by a clever volley past Huntington. The next was an exciting deuce game. Each won the vantage point twice, but a volley of Huntington's out of court gave Campbell the game. In the next one of the longest volleys of the match occurred, the ball at last being placed on the volley by Campbell. Deuce was called and a volley into the net gave Huntington the vantage, and passing Campbell by a brilliant ground stroke, he won the game. But this was the last one for Huntington, for, by placed balls chiefly, Campbell took the next four games, set, and match.

In the meantime Knapp and Hobart had finished their match, which resulted in Knapp taking three straight sets. A closer match was expected, and considering the games played this was by no means one-sided. The first long deuce set, 10–8, evidently told on Hobart physically, for after the third game in the second set he was obliged to ask for two minutes' rest. From one to two against him, Knapp brought the games of the second set to five three in his favor, principally on the inaccuracy of Hobart's drives. The latter improved somewhat, putting many balls down the line at Knapp's right, and "five all" was reached. Knapp gained the vantage game and set by persistent driving at Hobart's left, and at the right moment passing him on the right. These two fatiguing deuce sets virtually ended the contest; Knapp showed improvement, while Hobart was evidently not at his best. After two all was called, Knapp took four consecutive games and set, 6–2.

The analysis of strokes was: —

KNAPP vs. HOBART. — *Strokes Lost.*	*Returned out of court.*	*Returned into net.*	*Passed by opponent.*	*Double faults.*	*Opponent's aces on service.*	*Total strokes lost.*
T. S. Knapp	47	21	48	5	0	121
Clarence Hobart	56	45	37	3	0	141

The final all-comers match between W. P. Knapp and O. S. Campbell was played Tuesday morning on a court reserved for this and the championship event. Long before the first notes of the Casino orchestra were heard, the rows of chairs surrounding the court were filled and clusters of fashionably decked women adorned the neighboring balconies. As Campbell began to lead after the second set, enthusiasm was great amongst his many friends and admirers. Applause was fairly shared, though Campbell was as usual a favorite. The play began at shortly after eleven with a love game served by Campbell. Knapp got the next game to fifteen on service aces and a netted ball of Campbell's. By beautiful volleying the next two games went to Knapp. From one to three, Campbell tied the score on "outs" of Knapp and strong volleys at the net. The next game was brought to deuce four times and Campbell got it by Knapp's drive into the net. "Four all" and "five all" were reached, and after a long deuce game Campbell gained the vantage, but lost it again by knocking four balls out of court. Again he got the

vantage game and ended the set by two nice passes on Knapp's right. Score, 8–6.

In the next set a surprise was given to everybody, not excepting the players. Knapp won a love set! Campbell, though showing no weakness, seemed to have bunched his errors in this set, volleying many balls into the net, while his ground strokes frequently struck out beyond side lines. Knapp drove repeatedly at Campbell's left, and then after forcing him back passed him on the right. The last game of this set was manifestly given away by Campbell, who saw that the set was beyond hope and could not afford to sacrifice his strength in the effort to pull it out.

The third set began brilliantly, each man playing with great skill and swiftness. The first was a deuce game, won by Knapp's placing the last stroke. The second was also a deuce game and won by Campbell in exactly the same manner. Campbell then pushed ahead, winning three love games, not easily by any means, for some long "rests" occurred, but each was ended by a quick volley of Campbell's. With one to four called against him, Knapp scored a game to forty, passing Campbell twice while the latter volleyed into the net. This was Knapp's last game in the set, although the next two were close and brilliantly played.

The score now stood two sets to one for Campbell, and when he led off in the fourth set by winning three consecutive games, all hope for Knapp seemed to have fled. Instead of going to pieces, as often happens, even to the best players at such a point, Knapp made a brilliant spurt and took three straight

games from Campbell, allowing him only five points. In the seventh game Campbell put two beautiful volleys into the right-hand corner of Knapp's court, and on two "outs" by the latter secured the game to fifteen. "Four-three" was called. "Campbell leads." Still Knapp played with strength, but two out of three well-driven balls struck the net, and another clean volley by Campbell finished the game. In the last game Knapp passed Campbell twice, but three of Campbell's volleys went out of his reach, ending the set and match.

The analysis of points lost was:—

CAMPBELL vs. KNAPP. — *Strokes Lost.*	*Returned out of court.*	*Returned into net.*	*Passed by opponent.*	*Double faults.*	*Opponent's aces on service.*	*Total strokes lost.*
O. S. Campbell	33	29	41	5	0	108
T. S. Knapp	35	36	52	4	0	127

Wednesday proved fine for championship tennis. The little blackboard in the Casino vestibule announced the championship match for pairs at 10.30, and the single championship contest at 11.30. Newport's gay inhabitants thronged in thousands to witness these great tennis events. Enclosing both the double and single courts, abundant rows of chairs were arranged for the fashionable spectators, whose tennis and yachting costumes and dainty gowns combined to give delightful effect to the scene.

The double match between the Eastern and Western champions began first. Hobart and Hall had won at Staten Island, and Carver and Ryerson at Chicago. Here the two teams met as directed by the National Association, to test their relative skill for the National Championship.

The play was close, but not as perfect as might be looked for at such an event. In the first set Hobart and Hall showed great weakness, while Carver and Ryerson were superior only in team work, winning the set. The next two were taken by Hobart and Hall with some improvement in play. A long deuce set then followed, which was close and brilliant. Carver did good work in volleying across court, while Hobart's drives scored more often. The Western pair finally won, making the score two sets all.

Better tennis was played in the last set, and many long volleys occurred. The Western team kept returning well, but lacking force. Both Hobart and Hall passed them on the volley frequently. The set and match went to Hobart and Hall, making them the first holders of the Championship Challenge Cups.

Following is the summary of the champion double match: —

HOBART and HALL vs. CARVER and RYERSON. — *Strokes Lost.*	*Returned out of court.*	*Returned into net.*	*Passed by opponent.*	*Double faults.*	*Total strokes lost.*
First set.					
Hobart and Hall	12	9	8	2	31
Carver and Ryerson	8	7	6	1	22
Second set.					
Hobart and Hall	4	7	6	0	17
Carver and Ryerson	9	7	10	0	26
Third set.					
Hobart and Hall	10	8	8	0	26
Carver and Ryerson	12	16	8	0	36
Fourth set.					
Hobart and Hall	25	28	14	1	68
Carver and Ryerson	27	20	10	0	57
Fifth set.					
Hobart and Hall	9	12	6	1	28
Carver and Ryerson	12	11	9	2	34

At 11.20 the great match for the tenth championship in singles began between O. S. Campbell, challenger, and H. W. Slocum, Jr., holder. Many have won the all-comers at Newport, but no one until Campbell's victory this year has defeated the champion. This victory puts Campbell's name next to that of Sears and Slocum, as the third man who has held the title of Champion Singles Tennis Player in the United States. The fact that Slocum was not playing the game he played last year by no means detracts from the credit due to Campbell. Nerve, pluck, and fine tennis brought him to the enviable position of champion; and to oust him from it will require greater nerve and better tennis than has yet been displayed by any of his contemporaries.

Campbell served out the first game to fifteen and took the second by a concluding stroke won on a volley. Slocum passed Campbell twice in the second game, which he won to 15, making "two-one" the score. Campbell then added two deuce games, each won on "outs" by Slocum to his score. "Four-one" was called. Three balls put into the net by Campbell and one "out" gave Slocum his last game in the set, which was ended by two games to fifteen for Campbell.

The second set was characterized by strong and successful attempts of Slocum to drive close to the net. This play, aided by many volleys into the net by Campbell, won the set for Slocum. The games were all close, Campbell getting the odd one, till "three all" was called, then Slocum taking the odd game, tenth, and the final game. Score, 6–4.

In the beginning of the third set Slocum continued his swift strokes, passing Campbell three times in the first game which he won to thirty. Campbell then got a love game on two "outs" and two placed balls. From "love-forty" Campbell took a deuce game, the final points being scored by Slocum's drives into the net. Slocum, however, secured the following deuce game in the same manner from Campbell. The score then was "two all." Campbell kept Slocum running hard about the court, and by his quick volleys took the fifth and sixth games to fifteen. By passing Campbell once on a volley and once by a ground stroke, Slocum won the seventh game to love. A deuce game followed, concluded by two well-placed volleys by Campbell, and "five three" was called. The final game was ended by another neat pass at Slocum's left. Score, "6–3, Campbell wins."

With two sets to one in his favor, Campbell increased his pace, losing but one point (by a double fault) in the first two games. With a brilliant effort Slocum got the third game, which was the last scored by him during the match. Two "passes" and two "outs" gave Campbell the fourth game to love, and the deuce game that followed was ended by two strokes of Slocum's into the net. By repeated placing of his volleys, Campbell took the next two games, set, and match.

By this victory Campbell's name becomes inscribed third on the cup, which has twice been won by Slocum.

Analysis of strokes: —

CAMPBELL vs. SLOCUM. — *Strokes Lost.*	*Returned out of court.*	*Returned into net.*	*Passed by opponent.*	*Double faults.*	*Opponent's aces on service.*	*Total strokes lost.*
O. S. Campbell	25	37	22	3	0	87
H. W. Slocum, Jr.	35	28	46	2	0	111

CONSOLATION PRIZE.

Preliminary Round. — F. W. Smith beat Sands by default; W. P. Herrick beat Brown, 1–6, 6–3, 7–5; Hovey beat Grant, 6–1, 6–2; De Garmendia beat Kellogg, 6–2, 6–3; Hoppin beat Walker by default; Horton beat Bentley, 6–4, 6–2; Gould beat Englestrom by default; Thomson beat Tuttle, 6–4, 9–7; Rives won by default; Moorehead beat Hunt, 6–0, 2–6, 6–3; Byrnes beat Metcalf, 6–4, 6–4.

RICHARD D. SEARS.

First Round. — Fowler beat Dinsmore by default; Smith beat Herrick, 6–2, 6–2; Hovey beat De Garmendia, 6–3, 3–6, 6–1; Hoppin beat Horton, 5–7, 6–2, 6–1; Thomson won by default; Howland beat Byrnes, 6–1, 6–2; Miller beat Kimball, 6–0, 6–0; Moorehead beat Rives, 6–1, 6–4.

Second Round. — Smith beat Fowler by default; Hovey beat Hoppin, 6–2, 6–4; Thomson beat Moorehead, 7–5, retired; Howland beat Miller, 3–6, 6–3, 6–4.

Third Round. — Hovey beat Smith by default; Howland beat Thomson, 8–6, 6–2.

Final Round. — Hovey beat Howland, 6–0, 6–1.

A Lover of Tennis.

Classification of the Players for 1890.

The task of ranking or classifying the players who appear in tournaments has always been a peculiarly difficult one, but I can remember no season in which so perplexing a problem was presented as in that which has just been brought to a close. There are two great causes, in addition to several of minor importance, which this year are responsible for the added difficulty of the task. In the first place there has never been a season in which so many good players figured in tournaments. Leaving out of consideration a half-dozen experts of the very highest skill, whom it is comparatively easy to place, we have left to consider a large body of players very evenly matched, and whose performances, in the language of the turf, have been exceedingly "in and out." In the second place, for the first time in the history of the game in this country, the holder of the championship was beaten by the winner of the all-comers, and it requires most delicate treatment to place the defeated champion in his proper position. And wherever he is placed there is sure to be a difference of opinion about the matter. In former years the champion may have suffered an occasional defeat in some of the minor tournaments, but he was always accorded the

highest position in rank, because on every occasion he succeeded in defending his title to the championship, and that was regarded as the supreme test. This year, however, Mr. Slocum was defeated not only for the championship, but also in one or two minor events which he entered. All of his defeats, however, with but one exception, were at the hands of the most skilful players, and the difficulty of ranking him with full justice to himself as well as to those who defeated him will be fully appreciated when we consider the matter later on.

In order to simplify the problem as much as possible, I have determined to limit the number of players, who shall be individually classified, to ten. It is difficult enough to place ten in their proper order, and any attempt at individual classification beyond that number becomes merely wild speculation. To still further simplify, it is best to base the classification on performance alone, and not upon any opinion, either of my own or others, as to the merits of any particular player, or as to what this man or that man might have done if circumstances had been different. There must be some exceptions, however, to this second rule of simplification. When A defeats B, B defeats C, and C in turn defeats A, there a question is presented which cannot well be determined by the result of the matches alone, and it becomes largely a matter of opinion as to which is the most skilful player of the three. It often happens, too, that two or three men who are entitled to be ranked among the first ten have not met during the summer, nor even played against the

same adversaries, and there is therefore no opportunity for a comparison of their merits, based on performances. In all such cases I shall, of course, be compelled to rank the players in question according to my own judgment, assisted by that of prominent players whose opinions I may have heard.

The season of 1890 was virtually brought to an end by the inter-collegiate tournament. This has always been the last great struggle of the year, and after it there is no play which can in any degree disturb the relative positions of merit which the leading players have gained by their work in preceding tournaments. The inter-collegiate contest itself, however, attracting, as it does, a large share of the most skilful players of the season, must usually have an important effect upon their standing. Last year, for instance, I think that Mr. Huntington, as inter-collegiate champion, was given a higher rank than he would otherwise have been entitled to. But this year, while the victory of Hovey over Campbell was one for which the greatest credit must be given to the former, still I cannot see that it materially affects the standing of either of the two players, for Campbell's claim to first place is too strong to be disturbed by this one defeat, while Hovey, even if possessing the ability to win from those who before had been reckoned his superiors in skill, was unable to prove it, for none of them were contestants in the inter-collegiate tournament. If the scale is evenly balanced between Hovey and some other player, however, and there are no other means of comparing their merits, I shall feel inclined to give

Hovey the preference, solely on account of his inter-collegiate victory. But Mr. Campbell's title to the leading position, as I said before, is too clear to need discussion. After suffering a few defeats in the spring the young player warmed to his work, and never stopped in his succession of victories until his final and great triumph, — the championship of the United States, — was fairly and honestly gained. There was much discussion during the summer as to the wisdom of Campbell's method of play, but there is now no doubt that the peculiar style of game which he has been practising and perfecting for several years was the chief factor in his success. At the same time, it was his wonderful skill in volleying which made success possible, and it is doubtful if any other player in the country could have used the same methods with the same success.

Before resuming the ranking, let us pause for a moment and hastily review the season's play. The playing season may properly be divided into three parts, the spring, the summer, and the fall. The great event of the spring season was, undoubtedly, the invitation tournament of the Country Club of Westchester County; the championship meeting was, of course, the chief feature of the summer; and the inter-collegiate was the one great event of the fall. In ranking the players, therefore, I shall consider, particularly, their work in these three great tournaments. The records of many of the lesser events must be carefully studied, however, in order to make a fair comparison, for it will be remembered that the entries at Westchester were confined almost

entirely to players from the vicinity of New York, and even at Newport many of the skilful players from Boston and its vicinity were given no opportunity to test their skill against the leading experts of New York. Among the minor tournaments, that at Nahant has always afforded a fair test of the merits of the prominent players, for only a select few have been invited to compete, and it has been customary for each contestant to play against every other: but this year the event was of particular importance, for it was the only tournament of the season, that at Newport excepted, in which Mr. Slocum met the leading players, and afforded us an opportunity to compare his ability with theirs. Perhaps now is as good a time as any to review the ex-champion's work during the season. First, and most important, he was defeated by Mr. Campbell for the championship. At Nahant he won from Messrs. Hovey and Tallant, but was compelled to yield to Messrs. Campbell, Huntington, and P. S. Sears; and last, but least important, he was defeated by Mr. C. E. Sands in one of the matches for the Waterbury Cup. This last defeat was one for which due credit must be given to Mr. Sands, and yet it cannot well be considered in estimating Mr. Slocum's rank, for Mr. Sands certainly does not figure among the ten leading men. It was one of those unexpected events which are constantly occurring in the lawn tennis world, and which lead us into endless confusion, if we attempt to consider them in estimating the merits of the players.

To go back to the classification, I have little hesita-

tion in placing Mr. R. P. Huntington second on the list. In the spring Mr. Huntington proved himself to be the best of those then playing, by capturing the Westchester tournament in brilliant style, and defeating, among others, Campbell, W. P. Knapp, Clarence Hobart, and H. A. Taylor. At that time he was looked upon as the most probable winner of the all-comers, but later in the season his play showed a considerable falling off in skill, while that of his most formidable rival, Campbell, continually improved. I have always been inclined to think that Knapp could have defeated Huntington at Newport, but the fate of the drawing kept them apart, and bearing in mind the rule that performance, and not opinion, must govern the classification, the latter is certainly entitled to the preference on account of his victory over Knapp at Westchester. As between Huntington and the others, there is little room for discussion. His sole defeat, outside of one by Knapp at Westchester, and several by Campbell during the summer, was at the hands of Hugh Tallant, of Harvard, and that one must be regarded in much the same light as that of Slocum by Sands. His victories, on the other hand, were many and noteworthy. Almost every good player in the country was, at one time or another, compelled to yield to his superior skill. Among them were: Campbell, Hobart, Knapp, Taylor, and A. E. Wright, at Westchester; Slocum, Hovey, Mansfield, and P. S. Sears, at Nahant; and G. W. Lee, in addition to Hovey and Sears again, at Newport. Such a record surely entitles him to second place.

I have but little more hesitation in placing Mr. W. P. Knapp in third place, although his playing was confined entirely to two events, those at Westchester and Newport. Only one man stood between him and victory in each of these important tournaments, Huntington in the first and Campbell in the second. At Westchester he was beaten by Clarence Hobart in a wonderfully close match, but this defeat was amply revenged at Newport, when the two men met again and Knapp won in three straight sets. In addition to his victories over Hobart, Knapp won one match from Huntington and one from H. A. Taylor, at Westchester, and defeated C. A. Chase, the Western champion, at Newport. His victories were not numerous, it is true, but it is equally true that none but the most skilful defeated him, and only after the most desperate contests. There are no means of comparing his skill with that of Slocum, or Hovey, or P. S. Sears, none of whom he encountered during the season, and it, therefore, becomes a matter of opinion as to whether or not he is entitled to be placed ahead of those men. It seems to me that his record, taken all in all, is better than that of any one of the three named. The man who wins his way into the final round of the all-comers is entitled to great consideration, and the fact that Mr. Knapp performed that feat is largely influential in shaping my opinion that he is entitled to third place.

The next four places cannot properly be disposed of without considering together the claims of four men. I think that Messrs. Clarence Hobart, F. H. Hovey, H. W. Slocum, Jr., and P. S. Sears are enti-

tled to the four places, but it is a matter of much difficulty to decide the order in which they should be placed. Hobart did not meet any of the other three during the season, and in his case, therefore, I shall again be compelled to resort to opinion. But Hovey, Sears, and Slocum met at Nahant, and there only, and as a result of their matches in that tournament a most difficult problem is presented. Sears defeated Slocum, Slocum defeated Hovey, and Hovey defeated Sears. It is quite possible, of course, to go into a deep analysis of each of these three matches and discover some hidden reason for their apparent contradiction. We might discover that Slocum was not in his usual good form when Sears defeated him, or that Hovey was frightened when he met Slocum or that Sears was discouraged by previous defeats when compelled to face Hovey. All these might be valid reasons for defeats in each case, but bear in mind that our classification is based on performance, and not on "what might have been." Now, how is it possible to classify these three men on their work in this tournament?

It is apparent that the problem cannot be solved without comparing the performances of the men in other tournaments. At Newport both Hovey and Sears were drawn against Huntington. Both were defeated in remarkably close matches, and honors were about even between them. Conceding that the two men were then exactly matched, which is hardly fair, in view of Hovey's victory at Nahant, it seems to me that the latter's inter-collegiate triumph must settle the question in his favor and certainly entitle

him to be placed ahead of Sears. What, then, is Slocum's rightful position? If he be placed behind Hovey he should also yield to Sears, for the last-named defeated him at Nahant. His rightful position, therefore, is either ahead of both or behind both. He who holds the title of champion and attempts to compete in any tournament other than that for the championship is not usually measured by the same standard as other players. His every victory, however meritorious, is taken as a matter of course and quickly forgotten, while every defeat, no matter how excusable, is carefuly treasured and made much of. If Mr. Campbell had won the recent inter-collegiate tournament, he would have gained but slight additional honor and the victory would have attracted but little attention. The news of his defeat, however, was heralded far and wide. It seems to me that when a defeat is made to count so much against a champion, he should also receive the full benefit of his victories, and I am led by this consideration, as much as any other, to place Slocum ahead of both Hovey and Sears.

And now let us consider Hovey's case. There was no meeting between him and either Slocum, Hovey, or Sears, but I should place him behind the first two for the same considerations which induced me to do likewise with Sears. I should place him ahead of Sears, however, for I think that his record, taken all in all, was a better one. It must be remembered that Sears, although playing brilliantly at both Nahant and Newport, did not succeed in defeating one first-class man except Slocum, while Hobart won from

Knapp, Campbell, and Taylor at Westchester. In fact, I am quite confident that many prominent players will insist that it is unjust to Hobart to give him no higher than sixth position. This may be true, for it is certainly difficult to correctly estimate a player's ability, as compared with that of others, when he enters only two tournaments during the season, as was the case with Hobart. By far the most brilliant play shown by Hobart was in the championship meeting for pairs, held at Staten Island; but I cannot allow a player's skill at doubles to influence my estimate of his ability at singles, for the two games are very dissimilar. I think that I am doing fair justice to each of the four men, therefore, in placing Slocum in the fourth, and Hovey, Hobart and Sears respectively in the fifth, sixth and seventh positions.

Mr. H. A. Taylor, I think, is entitled to be placed next on the list, and in view of his high rank in each year, ever since 1884, it seems more than probable that he would have earned a much higher position had he not gone abroad shortly after the spring tournaments, and thus missed the championship meeting at Newport, for the first time, I believe, since 1882. It is at Newport, too, that Taylor has usually shown at his best. This year he must be judged solely by his work in theWestchester tournament, for there only did he meet any of the "crack" players. His victories were won from Knapp, Campbell and C. E. Sands, and his defeats were at the hands of Huntington, Knapp and Hobart. This record is surely good enough to entitle him to eighth place.

Mr. C. A. Chase and Mr. V. G. Hall appear to have about equal claims to ninth place, but I think that the former should be given the preference in view of the fact that he is the champion of the West, a title which is yearly becoming more honorable, and also because he performed very creditably at Newport, defeating Mr. J. S. Clark, and making a close fight against Knapp. It can easily be demonstrated, however, that Mr. Hall has nearly, if not quite, an equal claim. At Bar Harbor he won from Mr. J. W. Carver, one of Chase's most dangerous rivals in the West, and also from Mr. Clark, whom Chase defeated at Newport. In fact, Hall met with only one defeat during the season, and that a most honorable one, at the hands of Hobart at Newport. But while he has only a solitary defeat to regret, he can show not a single victory over any one of the players whom I have already classified, and Chase is in exactly the same position. For the reasons mentioned above, therefore, I think that Chase should be placed ninth and Hall tenth.

The list of ten men, as completed, stands as follows: 1, Campbell; 2, R. P. Huntington; 3, Knapp; 4, Slocum; 5, Hovey; 6, Hobart; 7, P. S. Sears; 8, Taylor; 9, C. A. Chase; 10, V. G. Hall.

If Mr. R. D. Sears had entered the field again this year, it is quite certain that each of the ten men whom I have named would have been obliged to drop a point lower, for from what I saw of Mr. Sears' play I am strongly of the opinion that he could have again won the championship, and therefore been entitled to stand once more in his old place at the

head of the list. Mr. Q. A. Shaw, Jr., who was last year ranked second, did not play in this country during the present season, and therefore cannot be classified. Mr. E. P. McMullen is another who has stood well in former years, but cannot be classified on the little playing that he has done this season. Dr. Dwight appears to have retired permanently, and another of the old-timers who seems to be gradually losing his place among the foremost players is Mr. J. S. Clark. Mr. R. L. Beeckman, still another of the same class, appeared only at Bar Harbor, where he was beaten by Mr. V. G. Hall, and in one match with Mr. Taylor at Westchester, after which he withdrew from the tournament.

As I said before, any attempt to classify individually more than ten men would amount to nothing but a wild speculation. If I were asked, however, to name ten men, whom I considered the best of all those, barring the ten already named, who appeared in any tournaments, whether in the East or West, during the present season, I should give the following list, making no attempt to write the names in order of merit, but only as they occur to me:—J. S. Clark, J. W. Carver, A. E. Wright, C. E. Sands, E. B. McClellan, F. S. Mansfield, G. W. Lee, Hugh Tallant, R. L. Beeckman, E. L. Hall.

Another list of ten might include the names of B. S. De Garmendia, Foxhall Keene, C. P. Howland, R. V. Beach, M. D. Smith, F. Huntington, Deane Miller, M. G. Chace, A. W. Post, and P. Manchester; and even this would not exhaust the list of those who attracted attention by their good work in the tourna-

ments of the season. I may have neglected to mention some player who has defeated more than one of those named in the above lists. If so, my excuse exists in the fact that the number of skilful tournament players has been more than doubled during the last year.

To the above ranking I add the following ideas of several of the well-known players of this country, thinking it may interest my readers.

1, Mr. O. S. Campbell. 2, Mr. R. P. Huntington, Jr. 3, Mr. W. P. Knapp. 4, Mr. H. W. Slocum, Jr. 5, Mr. F. H. Hovey. 6, Mr. C. Hobart. 7, Mr. H. A. Taylor. 8, Mr. P. S. Sears. 9, Mr. V. G. Hall. 10, Mr. C. A. Chase. The above ten players, in my judgment, are ranked according to their merits for 1890. I name only ten players, as after this number I can form no idea as to their respective merits.

January, 1891. O. S. CAMPBELL.

My idea of the classification of the players for 1890 is as follows:—

1, O. S. Campbell. 2, R. P. Huntington, Jr. 3, W. P. Knapp. 4, F. H. Hovey. 5, C. Hobart. 6, H. A. Taylor. 7, H. W. Slocum, Jr. 8, P. S. Sears. 9, V. G. Hall. 10, C. A. Chase. 11, J. W. Carver. 12, H. Tallant. 13, J. S. Clark. 14, C. E. Sands. 15, E. L. Hall. 16, G. W. Lee. 17, F. Mansfield. 18, T. C. McClellan. 19, J. A. Ryerson. 20, A. E. Wright.

CLARENCE HOBART.

January 12, 1891.

It is very difficult to classify the players for 1890. I suggest, however, the following men: —

1, Campbell. 2, Huntington. 3, Knapp. 4, Hovey. 5, Hobart. 6, Taylor. 7, Slocum. 8, Sears. 9, Chase. 10, Hall.

January 16, 1891. J. S. CLARK.

1, Campbell. 2, Huntington. 3, Knapp. 4, Slocum. 5, Hobart. 6, Hovey. 7, Sears. 8, Chase. 9, Hall. 10, Clark.

January 6, 1891. HOWARD A. TAYLOR.

Here is my idea of the first few tennis men of last season (1890). The order of names in the different groups means nothing. I have put them alphabetically: —

Campbell Hovey Huntington		C. A. Chase Hall	½ 15 for a Bisque.
Hobart Knapp P. S. Sears Slocum	1 Bisque.	Carver Clark A. E. Wright	½ 15.

Yours, R. D. SEARS.

P. S. — I do not rank Dwight, H. A. Taylor, Shaw, or myself, as we did not enter the ring.

THE INTER-COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

YEAR.	PLAYED AT	SINGLES.	DOUBLES.
Spring, 1883.	Hartford.	J. S. Clark, Harvard.	J. S. Clark, H. A. Taylor, } Harvard.
Fall, 1883.	Hartford.	H. A. Taylor, Harvard.	H. A. Taylor, P. E. Presbrey, } Harvard.
1884.	Hartford.	W. P. Knapp, Yale.	W. P. Knapp, W. V. S. Thorne, } Yale.
1885.	New Haven.	W. P. Knapp, Yale.	W. P. Knapp, H. W. Shipman, } Yale.
1886.	New Haven.	G. M. Brinley, Trinity.	W. P. Knapp, W. L. Thacher, } Yale.
1887.	New Haven.	P. S. Sears, Harvard.	P. S. Sears, Q. A. Shaw, Jr. } Harvard.
1888.	New Haven.	P. S. Sears, Harvard.	V. G. Hall, O. S. Campbell, } Columbia.
1889.	New Haven.	R. P. Huntington, Jr., Yale.	O. S. Campbell, A. E. Wright, } Columbia.
1890.	New Haven.	F. H. Hovey.	Q. A. Shaw, Jr., and S. Chase.

HENRY W. SLOCUM, JR.

Hints on the Management of Tournaments.

The following suggestions are intended principally for the assistance of the committee and officers of open prize meetings, especially of those who have had no experience in the management of such undertakings. They are also applicable, in many respects, to club tournaments.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

It is important that the Tournament Committee should consist of energetic men — three or four in number — who can undertake to be present on the ground as long as the play is in progress; that the secretary should be capable and industrious, and that the necessary funds should be assured in advance. The next thing is to choose a date. This should be done as soon as possible after the close of the season prior to that in which the proposed tournament is to be held. As soon as the date is fixed it is advisable that it should be made known to other clubs, in order to prevent their meetings from being arranged for the same days.

As early in the season as is convenient, the committee should decide on the number and nature of the events and the value of the prizes, and should forthwith issue their prospectus, sending a copy, together with some small posters, to all the principal clubs, in order that they may be displayed in clubrooms and

pavilions. An advertisement of the meeting, with particulars of events, prizes, etc., should be inserted in the lawn-tennis journals for a few weeks before the closing of the entries.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND

requires careful attention. The courts intended for use during the tournament should be selected early in the year. A few days' work before the dry March winds set in is often more effective than as many weeks' labor later in the season. If the shape of the ground permit, it is desirable to have the courts arranged in one or more rows, side by side, with the ends of the courts pointing north and south. There should be a clear space of 24 feet, if possible, but not less than 13 feet between the courts (unless absolutely necessary, the minimum should be 18 feet between the courts), and a runback of from 21 to 30 feet at each end. The courts should be played on until within a week or ten days of the meeting (for it is a mistake to leave them quite untrodden), but not sufficiently to allow them to become at all bare near the base lines. The next consideration is to obtain the necessary

APPLIANCES,

which include posts, nets, centre-stays, together with stop-nets and standards for the boundary behind each base line; also, scoring-seats, and, if possible, marking-boards, to indicate the scores for each court. The posts should be all of the same pattern, and, if the courts are side by side, should be in a straight line across the whole length of the ground.

The stop-netting should be seven or eight feet, and the scoring-seats not less than six feet, high. Plenty of scoring-books, at least one for each court, and *three times that number of pencils*, should be provided, as well as some large pieces of cardboard, about 18 inches square, on which to write the draw and the results of each event, with a supply of drawing-pins to fasten them to the notice-boards, two of which also are necessary. Unless there be plenty of pavilion space at the disposal of the committee, there will be required, besides the ordinary dressing accommodation for competitors, a committee's tent and a referee's tent, the latter to be placed, if possible, so as to command a view of the whole of the ground. A "press" tent should also be added, when practicable. A plentiful supply of balls is essential, and the make of the ball should be notified on the prospectus. The comfort of the competitors will be studied by engaging ball-boys, two or three for each court, and it is desirable to give them a few days' coaching and practice in their duties before the tournament commences.

THE PRIZES

should be carefully selected. Experience has shown that useful, rather than ornamental, articles usually give the greatest satisfaction. These can be best obtained of some of the large firms who especially cultivate this class of trade, and who consequently keep a large assortment of articles suitable for prizes. The desire to "give local tradesmen a turn" frequently results in the acquisition of a very poor lot in

comparison with what a first-rate house would supply for the money. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule, and in some towns an excellent selection can be made. When the prizes are obtained from local tradesmen it is desirable to make provision for any article to be exchanged at the will of the winner for another of similar value. As relating to the same subject of prizes, the suggestion may be added here that the committee should decide whether or not they are to be publicly presented at the conclusion of the meeting. Winners are frequently obliged to leave before the presentation, but still desire to take their prizes with them. For this reason a public presentation is not always advisable, but if it be decided upon no prizes should be allowed to be removed before the ceremony.

THE DRAW

usually takes place two days before the meeting commences, so as to allow time for the programs to be printed, and notices to be sent to the competitors, any of whom may be present at the draw if they wish. The entries must, therefore, close on the morning of the day on which the draws are made. Of course the Bagnall-Wild system should be adopted, and the reader may, therefore, be glad of brief directions for working it. Write on separate small pieces of paper the names of the entered competitors for an event, and place them in a hat. From this, after it has been well shaken, let some disinterested person draw out the papers one by one, and write the names in order as they are drawn, one

under the other, on a sheet of paper. On this list mark off the byes (if any) at the top and bottom equally; or, in the case of an odd number of entries, the next lower power of two; the number of byes, by subtracting the result last obtained from the same power of two. For instance, if there be nineteen entries, the power of two next below 19 is 16; therefore $19 - 16 = 3$ (matches); $16 - 3 = 13$ (byes). Therefore in the first round there will be three matches and 13 byes, and of these byes the first will be awarded to the player whose name stands at the head of the list, the other to the two at the bottom. A copy of the draw should, if possible, be sent to the local papers, and to such other papers as devote space to reports of the game.

THE OPENING DAY

is the most trying one, but the difficulties to be encountered may be considerably reduced by attending to the following points: —

1. Have your courts marked out, posts, nets, tents, etc., erected, and all the ground arrangements completed not later than the day before the commencement day.

2. Notify the competitors the time that play will commence, and inform them that they *must* be present and report themselves to the referee at that time.

3. Have plenty of umpires ready to officiate, and the ball-boys told off to their respective courts.

4. Arrange for one of the committee to undertake the charge of the balls, so that they be carefully issued, for the cost of these forms a large proportion of the expenditure of a tournament.

5. If you have a referee, appoint a committeeman to assist him, and also provide him with a sharp boy, who will be useful in many ways.

6. Have your programs printed and on sale at the grounds as soon as the competitors begin to arrive.

7. Have each court numbered, and a large numeral attached to one of the posts, or placed in some prominent position, and have two ground-plans showing the number and position of each court, one to be fixed on a notice-board and the other in the referee's tent.

DURING THE TOURNAMENT

it will be necessary to impress upon players who remain in the competitions that they must not absent themselves without first ascertaining from the referee, or managing official, when they may be required to play; and that any player who is absent when wanted for a match will be disqualified.

If there are handicaps, the umpires must get the actual odds between the competitors in the match which they are to score entered into the score-book by the referee or managing official before proceeding to the court. Neglect to do this often leads to most unpleasant results.

LAWN TENNIS COURTS.

In this brief article it is not intended to give full particulars of the minor details in connection with the construction of lawn tennis-courts, but rather to collect, in as concise form as possible, the information most necessary and useful to those players who are desirous of obtaining a suitable surface for indulging in their favorite pastime. With the rapid growth of the games, the demand for private courts has increased enormously, and frequent enquiries for hints how to make them are constantly being received by those unfortunate persons who are supposed to possess a full knowledge of every detail connected with the game. A much larger space than can be devoted to the subject in this small handbook would be necessary to give these hints *in extenso*, and, therefore, the information appended has been condensed with a view to giving the principal instructions, for the less important particulars can be supplied by almost any practical gardener. The first to claim attention, because in so much the greatest demand, are

GRASS COURTS.

These can be made in three ways, namely: First, by improving an existing stretch of turf until it is level and smooth enough; second, by levelling the ground, preparing the soil and sowing grass seeds; and third, by laying fresh turf. Of these the former is, of course,

the simplest; but as the requisite piece of grass land is rarely available, particulars for preparing it are seldom required. In improving such a piece of turf care should be taken to remove all weeds or coarse grasses, and to freely use the spirit-level. To raise hollow places the turf should be cut out, lifted, and fine soil placed underneath until the proper height has been obtained, when the turf should be replaced and well beaten down with the flat side of a spade. On the other hand, small mounds should be removed by taking the soil away from under the grass, some fine mould being placed underneath the turf before it is replaced. To prepare a court for sowing seeds the same instructions may be followed as for making a turf-laid one, except that the seed will be sown instead of the turfs laid. Take care that the seed is good by purchasing from a first-class seedsman, and, when ordering, it will be well to state what sort of soil is to be sown. By far the larger number of courts are made by laying fresh turfs.

When preparing the ground for a court, it is desired to level a portion measuring 100 x 50 feet, which allows an ample margin; but for the playing portion itself only 78 x 36 feet is necessary. If economy must be strictly considered only the latter need be carefully prepared, but it is better to have the whole done if possible. In making the preliminary arrangements much depends upon the subsoil. If this is very light a little clay should be worked in with it; but if very heavy a better court may be made by excavating to the depth of three or four inches and filling in with gravel and mould. In every case a thin layer of fine mould, which has been sifted through a sieve with a ½ in. mesh, should

be laid to the depth of an inch or so, and on this layer the turfs should be placed. Before this thin layer is put on, the ground should be rolled with a very heavy roller, so as to ensure its being thoroughly levelled. The superficial measurement of each turf is 3 ft. x 1 ft., and these can be obtained at prices varying from $1.25 to $2.00 per 100, according to the locality. For the court only about ten hundred are necessary; but if the margin is relaid, twenty-four hundred will be used. If the selected ground is covered with good turf, but is uneven, the turfs can be cut and taken off and relaid after the ground has been prepared as directed. The cost of the turfs can easily be ascertained, or can be estimated from the particulars given above. The amount of labor required varies according to the nature of the soil; but, roughly speaking, it would take three men four or five days to prepare the ground and cut and relay the turfs. If, however, there is some excavating to be done, the cost will be increased by the value of another four days' labor. Therefore, under favorable circumstances, with the turf already provided, the cost of a good grass court, with full sized margin, would be from sixty-five (65) to seventy-five (75) dollars. If the turfs have to be purchased the cost would be about one hundred and twenty-five (125) dollars, and if in addition it is necessary to excavate and relay the soil, a further amount of twenty (20) dollars must be expended.

HARD COURTS.

For winter or wet weather play, it is necessary to find a substitute for grass courts, and many materials have been tried with the object of ascertaining which is the

best. The variety of these is great. There are gravel, cinder, rubble, concrete, cement, tar-paving and asphalt. Of these the latter is the best; but it is also much the most expensive, and, therefore, less likely to be used. Concrete and cement courts rarely withstand the effects of a severe frost. Tar-paving is cheap and useful. Cinders are dry but dirty. Gravel is the best for ordinary wear and tear, but only if the proper sort of gravel is used. A good gravel court can be played on immediately after a heavy rain, for it dries quickly. It is pleasant in color, and does not discolor the balls so rapidly as most of the other materials used for hard courts. The only occasion on which it cannot be used is when a thaw succeeds a sharp frost, and then it must be untrodden or the gravel will come away in patches.

GRAVEL COURTS.

The ground for a space of 80 x 36 feet should be excavated to a depth of seven inches. This completed, put in a layer of brick rubbish in pieces about one and a half inch cubes to the depth of four inches. This must be thoroughly well beaten down, levelled, and rolled with a heavy roller before the gravel is put on. The drainage will be improved by laying four-inch drain pipes about 12 feet apart in this layer of brick rubbish. Immediately before laying the gravel, the lower level should be thoroughly soaked with water, and then the coarser gravel, to the depth of about two inches, be placed on it. The finer stuff should be laid on the top, and the whole well watered and rolled during the whole time it is being laid. Water, from a watering-pot or other contrivance, should be poured on the roller while it is being

used. It does not matter if the gravel gets "squashy," it will be firm and well bound when it has dried. The surface should be slightly inclined (a fall of two or three inches will do) from the ends to the centre, and an open drain should be laid underneath where the net will be placed to carry off the water after a heavy rain. This may be covered with open tiles or light iron gratings to keep the balls from rolling in. After the top surface has been laid and well watered and rolled, it should not be trodden on until the whole is thoroughly dry. During hot or dry weather, these courts should be watered and rolled every morning or evening — the latter for choice. The costs of gravel courts naturally varies considerably, according to the accessibility of the gravel pits. Croydon gravel is considered the best for the purpose; but there are many places where a good, hard, close binding material can be obtained. The price of the gravel depends greatly upon the cartage required; but to enable an estimate to be made it will be sufficient to state that in the State of New York Croydon gravel can be obtained for about one dollar and fifty cents per square yard. If only the court itself — *i. e.*, a space 78 x 36 feet — be laid, twenty-six loads will be necessary, but if the margin be similarly laid (as it should be), the area will be 99 x 48 feet, and sixty-seven loads of gravel will be required. For the smaller space thirty-five, and for the larger ninety loads of brick rubbish would be wanted. The labor required (exclusive of carrying or cartage) would not be very expensive. Five men would do the excavation, levelling, and filling in, in six days for the smaller space, and in eight or nine days for the larger area. Approximately, the total cost for the court only should

not exceed one hundred and twenty-five dollars ($125), and for the court and margin two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

CINDER COURTS.

Cinder or ash courts are easily made, and cause little trouble to keep in order. To make them a space of 100 x 50 feet in extent should be excavated to a depth of eight and a half inches. A main drain, with three-inch pipes should be laid, with a fall of two feet in the whole length, and into this should run five branches of two-inch pipes. Agricultural drain pipes, and not the glazed and jointed, must be used. About five inches of brick rubbish should form the bottom layer, and this must be watered, rolled, and levelled. Next lay about three inches of clinkers, or the rough scouring of ashes, which must be well watered and rolled, and then add the finishing layer of the finest screened household ashes. This must be put on in very thin layers, each layer being well watered and rolled, for if it is put on thickly it will not bind. The court when finished will soon dry, and afterwards a daily watering and rolling is all that is required. The fine cinders should cost about one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) a load, and the brick rubbish and clinkers not more than fifty cents, and the cost, including labor would be about two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) to three hundred ($300).

TAR-PAVING COURTS.

These are frequently spoken of as concrete or asphalte, but the material being the same as is frequently

used for paving the pathways of streets, it is technically known as "Tar-paving." When properly laid and made these are very useful courts. They require very little attention. They dry quickly, and can be played on in any weather.

ASPHALT COURTS.

None but skilled workmen can make a proper asphalt court, and it is not, therefore, necessary to give details of its construction. The cost may be roughly stated at from five hundred ($500) to six hundred and fifty dollars ($650). Concrete or cement courts are expensive, although they do not cost so much as asphalt, but they give nothing like the satisfaction which the latter affords. Rubble courts are made very much in the same way as gravel. They are less expensive and less durable, and are not generally satisfactory.

COVERED COURTS.

So few of these have so far been erected that it is impossible, with any degree of confidence, to recommend any particular system. The cost of a full sized covered court would, in no case, be less than five thousand dollars ($5,000), and, properly built and finished, one would hardly be obtained for less than ten thousand dollars ($10,000). Those desiring to build or see excellent models should visit the stockholders' building in West Forty-First Street, New York City, and the newly erected club in Boston.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF LAWN TENNIS PRIZE MEETINGS.

1. All details connected with any prize meeting shall be settled by the committee of the club holding the meeting, or by a committee specially appointed for the purpose, of whom two, or such larger number as the committee may determine, shall form a quorum.

3. A circular shall be issued by the committee specifying the conditions of the competitions (see Recommendation 5.)

4. No cheques, orders for money, or cash payments in any form shall be given as prizes, and the amount actually paid for each prize shall in no case be below the advertised value of the same.

5. The committee shall elect a referee with power to appoint a substitute to be approved by them.

6. The referee, or such other member or members of the committee as may be selected for the purpose, shall have power to appoint umpires, and the referee shall decide any point of law which an umpire may profess himself unable to decide, or which may be referred to him on appeal from the decision of an umpire.

7. The referee shall, during the meeting, be *ex officio* a member of the committee.

8. The courts shall be allotted to the competitors, and the competitors shall be called upon to play, by a

member or members of the committee, to be selected for the purpose, and in case of disagreement the committee shall decide.

9. The committee shall help to keep order on the ground, and shall consult and decide upon any question arising out of the competition, if summoned for that purpose by the referee or by any two of their number; and they shall have power, when so convened, the misconduct of a competitor having been reported to them by a member of the committee or an umpire, to disqualify the offender, and further to order him off the ground, should his misconduct appear to them to justify such action; but before such action shall be taken an opportunity of offering an explanation shall be afforded to the competitor whose misconduct has been reported to them.

10. It is the duty of an umpire — (a) To ascertain that the net is at the right height before the commencement of play, and to measure and adjust the net during play, if asked to do so, or if, in his opinion, its height has altered. (b) To call faults.

(c) To call the strokes when won, or when he is asked to call them, and to record them on the umpire's scoring sheet. (d) To call the games and the sets at the end of each, or when asked to call them, and to record them on the umpire's scoring sheet.*

* At the end of each game the games should be called with the name of the player who is in advance, thus: "2 games to 1, B wins," or "B leads." If the games are level, the score should be called thus: "three games all," or as the case may be. At the end of each set the sets should be called in like manner.

(e) To direct the competitors to change sides, in

accordance with rule 24; (f) To decide all doubtful or disputed strokes, and all points of law; (g) In handicap matches to call the odds at the commencement of each set; (h) To sign the umpire's scoring sheets, and to deliver them at the conclusion of the match to such person as the committee may authorize to receive them.

11. It is the duty of a line-umpire to call faults and to decide strokes relating to the line for which he is appointed umpire, and to such line only.

12. The decision of an umpire shall be final upon every question of fact, and no competitor may appeal from it; but, if an umpire be in doubt as to a point of law, or if a competitor appeal against his decision on such a point, the umpire shall submit it to the referee, whose decision shall be final.

13. The referee shall not bet on a match, nor shall an umpire on a match in which he is acting, and if an objection for this or any other reason be made to a referee or umpire, either before or during a match, by a member of the committee or a competitor, the match, if begun, shall, if necessary, be at once stopped by the referee or two members of the committee, who shall take the opinion of the committee on the objection, and the committee shall have power to remove or suspend the referee or umpire so objected to; provided that the decision of the majority of the committee present shall be final, and that the referee or umpire so objected to (if a member of the committee) shall not be at liberty to vote on the question.

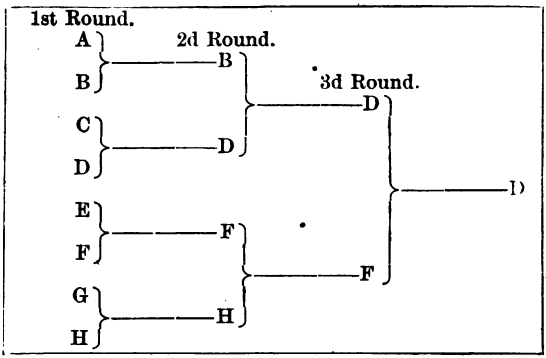
14. No competitor may transfer his entry to another player.

15. Competitors shall have a right, by themselves or deputies, to be present at the draw.

DR. JAMES DWIGHT.

16. The draw shall be conducted in the following manner: Each competitor's name shall be written on a separate card or paper, and these shall be placed in a bowl or hat, drawn out one by one at random, and copied on a list in the order in which they had been drawn.

17. When the number of competitors is 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, or any higher power of 2, they shall meet in pairs, in accordance with the system shown by the following diagram:



18. When the number of competitors is not a power of 2, there shall be byes in the first round. The number of byes shall be equal to the difference between the number of competitors and the next higher power of 2; and the number of pairs that shall meet in the first round shall be equal to the difference between the number of competitors and the next lower power of 2.

The byes, if even in number, shall be divided, as the names are drawn, in equal proportions at the top and bottom of the list, above and below the pairs; if uneven in number, there shall be one more bye at the bottom than at the top.

19. If a competitor be absent when called on to play, or shall refuse to play, or shall have given previous notice to the referee or a member of the committee that he cannot play in his next round, his adversary shall win in that round.

20. In handicap matches, the competitors shall be handicapped by the committee, or by a handicapper appointed by the committee.

21. In championship matches and handicap by classes, advantage sets shall be played throughout the ties.

22. The committee may, whether appealed to by any competitor or not, postpone the meeting, or any match, or part of a match, if, in their opinion, the state of the weather, or if the light, or the condition of the ground, renders it advisable to do so.

REVIEW OF THE SEASON IN ENGLAND.

Fortunately for himself, and for the game to which he is devoted, the lawn-tennis player is a person who is thankful for small mercies, and finds no difficulty in making the joys of a bright present and the hope of an equally bright future obliterate the recollection of a gloomy past.

The summer season commenced, as usual, with the Irish Championship Meeting, on May 26, which though unvisited by three of the oldest exponents of the game, the brothers Renshaw and H. F. Lawford, yet secured a sufficiently strong entry to make the contests as exciting and the standard of the play as high as of yore.

At Bath and many other old-established meetings which followed, it was noticed with regret and some apprehension that the entries were on the decrease. The fear that these meetings were losing their popularity was in reality quite groundless, and a sufficient explanation of the decline in the aggregate strength of their competitors was found in the fact that so many more tournaments had come into being, and that the sphere of the lawn-tennis player's activity had in consequence been greatly enlarged. In the West of England Championship, H. S. Barlow and J. Baldwin fought their annual battle again, and this

time the victory rested with the former by three sets to love. In Scotland the season opened with the Pollockshaws meeting, at which G. S. Jackson successfully defended the West of Scotland Championship, while E. B. Fuller showed that his play had improved, by winning the open singles in good style. The Northern Championship week, which ranks second only to the All England meeting in importance, commenced on June 16, at Liverpool. There was an exceptionally fine entry for the gentlemen's events, and the interest of the proceedings was greatly added to by the presence of a strong contingent of Irish players, eager for the honor of meeting W. J. Hamilton. One of these, J. Pim, was the successful candidate, and his match with the holder will long be remembered as one of the most sensational of the season, with the score at two sets to love, and five games to two against him. Pim made a most determined and successful effort, and, although his opponent was more than once within a stroke of the match, not only saved the set, but won the next two and the match. Hamilton, as in the Irish Championship, seemed to suffer from lack of condition, while his active conqueror was almost as fresh at the finish as at starting, and proved this by administering a second beating, in partnership with F. O. Stoker, to Mahony and Hillyard, the holders of the doubles challenge cup. The Welsh Championship meeting, which followed the Northern, was but a shadow of its former self, and Hamilton's return was practically unopposed.

The Single Championship week opened at Wimble-

don on June 30 in wet weather which lasted, with a few intervals, till the close of the meeting, and was the cause of the retirement of more than one distinguished competitor; perhaps the greatest disappointment was felt when E. Renshaw decided not to play, as it was known that his game was as strong as ever. The first noteworthy incident of the meeting was the determined fight made by E. G. Meers against E. W. Lewis in second round. After losing the first two sets, Meers, by some excellent play, managed to win the next two, and though beaten at 6-2 to finish with, kept his opponent fully extended to the very end. The penultimate gave rise to two sensational matches. Barlow, by persistent volleying, managed for the first time in his career to overcome Lewis, whose usually brilliant play seemed to be quite paralyzed by the repeated and successful onslaughts of his opponent, and Hamilton succeeded in wiping out his Northern defeat by Pim, by three sets to one. In the final the difficulties of a comparatively dry court with a soaking wet margin had to be encountered. Rain, too, fell during the greater part of the match, which added to the unpleasantness. In spite of this, however, the play was of a very high order, and both men forced the game to the utmost. After gaining two sets to one, Hamilton led at 4–0, in the fourth, but Barlow made one of his characteristic spurts and took six games in succession. The last was a vantage set after Barlow had led at 4–2, the two games which gave Hamilton the match being both one to love. The Championship Round on the following

Monday was a somewhat tame encounter as compared with some of the previous matches. Both W. Renshaw and Hamilton appeared nervous at the outset, and there were alternations of extreme caution and extreme recklessness, both equally disastrous. Renshaw gained two of the first three sets, but after this Hamilton settled down and his play improved greatly. Renshaw, on the other hand, did not force the game sufficiently, and his opponent, by dint of great perseverance and endeavoring to return everything, won the next two sets and the match by three sets to two. Miss Rice won the Ladies' Championship without losing a set.

The following table shows the standing of the players for the season of 1890:—

W. J. Hamilton, J. Pim,	Scratch.
E. W. Lewis, D. G. Chaytor, H. S. Barlow,	1/4.
F. O. Stoker, M. F. Goodbody, H. S. Scrivener, E. G. Meers, W. Baddeley,	2/4.
J. Baldwin, H. S. Mahony,	3/4.

H. Baddeley, G. W. Hillyard, E. J. Avory, H. R. Jones, P. B. Brown, F. S. Noon, C. Lacy-Sweet, H. A. Chapman,	15.
W. V. Eaves, A. W. Gore, C. H. Chaytor, E. de S. Browne,	15.1.
W. Milne, W. C. Taylor, G. R. Newburn, K. R. Marley, J. R. Deykin, A. F. Stoddart, O. Milne,	15.2.
Miss Rice, Miss Martin,	Scratch.
Miss May Langrishe, Miss M. Steedman,	1/4.
Miss Jacks,	2/4.
Miss Maud Shackle, Mrs. Pine-Coffin, Miss Bryan,	3/4.

Miss H. Jackson, Mrs. C. J. Cole, Miss Stannell, Miss Pope, Miss K. Hill,	15.
Miss L. Paterson, Miss G. Crofton, Miss E. L. Austin, Miss V. Pinckney, Miss E. C. Pinckney, Miss B. Langrishe,	15.1.
Miss M. Arbuthnot, Miss E. Lane, Miss Wood, Mrs. Pickering, Miss Corder, Miss Butler,	15.2.

CHAMPIONS FOR 1890.

ENGLAND.

Champion . . . . . W. J. Hamilton
Lady Champion . . . . . Miss Rice
Doubles Champions . . . . . J. Pim and F. O. Stoker
Ladies' Doubles Champions . . Miss M. and Miss B. Steedman
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles Champions,
Mr. J. Baldwin and Miss K. Hill
Covered Court Champion . . . . . E. W. Lewis
Covered Court Lady Champion . . . . . Miss Jacks
Covered Court Doubles Champions,
H. S. Scrivener and G. W. Hillyard

IRELAND.

Champion . . . . . E. W. Lewis
Lady Champion . . . . . Miss Martin
Doubles Champions . . . . . J. Pim and F. O. Stoker
Ladies' Doubles Champions . . Miss Martin and Miss Stannell
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles Champions,
Mr. D. G. Chaytor and Miss Martin

SCOTLAND.

Champion . . . . . E. de S. H. Browne
Lady Champion . . . . . Miss Jackson
Doubles Champions . . . . E. de S. H. Browne and J. G. Horn

WALES.

Champion . . . . . W. J. Hamilton

AUSTRALIA.

Champion . . . . . D. Webb
Lady Champion . . . . . Miss Mayne
Doubles Champions . . . . . W. C. Riddell and A. Chomley

SOUTHERN INDIA.

Champion . . . . . H. Grove

6–5, 6–1; Clark and Taylor, 6–5, 6–1; and Nightingale and Smith in the final, 6–2, 6–4, 6–4.

In 1883 Sears and Dwight beat Newbold and Van Rensselaer in the final, 6–0, 6–2, 6–2. In 1884 Sears and Dwight beat Hoppin and Gillett, 6–0, 6–2; Conover and Barnes, 6–0, 6–2; Clark and Clark, 6–1, 1–6, 6–1; and Van Rensselaer and Berry in the final, 6–4, 6–1, 8–10, 6–4.

In 1885 Sears and Clark beat Smith and Nightingale, Presby and Gillett, 6–2, 6–4; and Knapp and Slocum, in the final, 6–3, 6–0, 6–2.

In 1886 Sears and Dwight beat Hooper and Mansfield, 6–2, 6–1, 6–0; Clark and Berry, 6–5, 6–4, 3–6, 6–3; and Brinley and Taylor in the final, 7–5, 5–7, 7–5, 6–4.

In 1887 Sears and Dwight beat Cummins and McClellan, 4–6, 6–3, 2–6, 6–1,6–1; Coffin and Post, 4–6, 11–9, 6–2, 6–4; Colgate and Brown, 6–1, 6–1, 8–6; and Slocum and Taylor, in the final, 6–4, 3–6, 2–6, 6–3, 6–3.

The scores which I have given above are simply those won by Mr. Sears in the Single and Double Championship of America.

When two players, both in receipt of odds, meet, the player receiving the smaller odds is put back to scratch. The following table shows the point at which the other should then start. The number at the left of the horizontal columns denotes the player who goes back to scratch, those at the head of the vertical columns the player who still receives odds; and the numbers within the columns show the odds to be received by the player whose number stands at the head of the column.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1 bis	2 bis	Half-15	Half-15 & 1 bis	Half-15 & 2 bis	15	15 and 1 bis	15 and 2 bis	Half-30	Half-30 & 1 bis	Half-30 & 2 bis	30	30 and 1 bis	30 and 2 bis	Half-40
2	1 bis	2 bis	2 bis	Half-15	Half-15 & 1 bis	Half-15 & 2 bis	15	15 and 1 bis	15 and 2 bis	Half-30	Half-30 & 1 bis	Half-30 & 2 bis	30	30 and 1 bis	Half-40
3	1 bis	1 bis	2 bis	2 bis	Half-15	Half-15 & 1 bis	Half-15 & 2 bis	15	15 and 2 bis	Half-30	Half-30 & 1 bis	Half-30 & 2 bis	30	30 and 1 bis	30 and 2 bis
4	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	2 bis	2bis	Half-15	Half-15 & 1 bis	15	15 and 1 bis	15 and 2 bis	Half-30	Half-30 & 1 bis	Half-30 & 2 bis	30	30 and 1 bis
5	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	2 bis	2 bis	Half-15 & 1 bis	Half-15 & 2 bis	15	15 and 1 bis	15 and 2 bis	Half-30	Half-30 & 2 bis	30	30 and 1 bis
6	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	2 bis	2 bis	Half-15 & 1 bis	Half-15 & 2 bis	15	15 and 1 bis	15 and 2 bis	Half-30	Half-30 & 2 bis	30
7	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	2 bis	Half-15 & 1 bis	Half-15 & 2 bis	Half-15 & 2 bis	15	15 and 2 bis	Half-30	Half-30 & 1 bis	Half-30 & 2 bis
8	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	2 bis	Half 15	Half-15 & 1 bis	Half-15 & 2 bis	15 and 1 bis	15 and 2 bis	Half-30	Half-30 & 2 bis
9	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	2 bis	Half-15 & 1 bis	Half-15 & 2 bis	15	15 and 1 bis	15 and 2 bis	Half-30 & 1 bis
10	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	2 bis	Half-15 & 1 bis	Half-15 & 1 bis	15	15 and 1 bis	Half-30
11	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	2 bis	Half-15	Half-15 & 2 bis	15	15 and 2 bis
12	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	2 bis	Half-15	Half-15 & 2 bis	15 and 1 bis
13	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	2 bis	Half-15 & 1 bis	Half-15 & 2 bis
14	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	2 bis	Half-15 & 1 bis
15	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	1 bis	2 bis

When two players meet who are handicapped to *one* odds, the player owing the lesser odds is placed at scratch. This table shows the odds the other will still owe:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Half-15 for 2 bis	Half-15 for 1 bis	Half-15	15 for 2 bis	15 for 1 bis	15	Half-30 for 2 bis	Half-30 for 1 bis	Half-30	30 for 2 bis	30 for 1 bis	30
1	Half-15 for 2 bis	Half-15 for 1 bis	Half-15	15 for 2 bis	15 for 1 bis	15	Half-30 for 2 bis	Half-30 for 1 bis	Half-30	30 for 2 bis	30 for 1 bis
	2	Half-15 for 2 bis	Half-15 for 1 bis	Half-15	15 for 2 bis	15 for 1 bis	15	Half-30 for 2 bis	Half-30 for 1 bis	Half-30	Half-30
		3	Half-15 for 2 bis	Half-15 for 1 bis	Half-15	15 for 2 bis	15 for 1 bis	15 for 2 bis	15	Half-30 for 2 bis	Half-30 for 1 bis
			4	Half-15 for 2 bis	Half-15 for 1 bis	Half-15	Half-15	15 for 2 bis	15 for 1 bis	15	Half-30 for 2 bis
				5	Half-15 for 2 bis	Half-15 for 1 bis	Half-15	Half-15	15 for 2 bis	15 for 1 bis	15
					6	Half-15 for 2 bis	Half-15 for 1 bis	Half-15	Half-15	15 for 2 bis	15 for 1 bis
						7	Half-15 for 2 bis	Half-15 for 1 bis	Half-15 for 1 bis	Half-15	15 for 2 bis
							8	Half-15 for 2 bis	Half-15 for 1 bis	Half-15 for 1 bis	Half-15
								9	Half-15 for 2 bis	Half-15 for 1 bis	Half-15 for 1 bis
									10	Half-15 for 2 bis	Half-15 for 2 bis
										11	Half-15 for 2 bis

So many discussions are frequently raised in handicap tournaments, that I add the above tables, thinking they may be of value and assistance to those holding handicap tournaments.

THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

From the above title, the reader might imagine that he is commencing a book. He need have no fear however, for my purpose is to give a brief sketch only of the history and purposes of the Association, the value of its existence to the tennis interests of the community, and the reason for several recent radical changes in its constitution.

It was not until the spring of 1881 that the Association was formed. It owes its existence to the efforts of several prominent Boston, New York, and Philadelphia tennis men, among whom Dr. James Dwight played the most important part.

A call for a meeting was issued in the name of the Staten Island Cricket and Base Ball Club of New York the Beacon Park Athletic Association of Boston, and the All Philadelphia Lawn Tennis Committee of Philadelphia. The meeting was held in New York City, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, on May 21, 1881. Thirty-three clubs were represented. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and Mr. R. S. Oliver, of the Albany Tennis Club, was elected the first president, and Mr. C. M. Clark, of the Young America Cricket Club, the first secretary and treasurer.

The object these gentlemen had in view, in forming the Association, was to organize some central representative power which would be universally recognized as the supreme legislative, executive, and judicial author-

ity in all tennis matters in this country. Under its auspices, and the personal supervision of its officers, should be held the United States championship tournaments. It should enact tennis laws and playing rules, and revise them at pleasure. It should be the tribunal to determine all points of tennis law, and the meaning and bearing of the rules in disputed cases. It should introduce uniformity in laws, rules, and implements.

The Association took its proper position as the representative tennis power almost immediately. The first national championship tournament was held by it, at the Newport Casino, on Aug. 31st and following days. Mr. R. D. Sears won the single championship, and Messrs. C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor the double championship. The Association has steadily grown in numbers and power ever since its birth. Until 1887 the single and double championships were both held, annually, at the Newport Casino. In that season the single championship was held at Newport, in August as before, but the double championship was held at Orange, N. J., in September. The separation of the double and single championships was due to the excessive work and exertion which a combination tournament necessitates for the players. In 1886 it had been determined to lengthen the championship matches from the best two in three sets, to the best three in five sets. This makes the match a fairer test of playing ability, and has been considered a good change by the players. The change has continued in force since 1886. But in that year it became very evident that the men could not do themselves justice, if they were compelled to play a double and single tournament at the same time, in which each match meant the best three in five sets. Before the

end of the tournament they become exhausted; they are not able to stand the strain.

The alternative for 1887 was to return to matches of the best two in three sets, or to separate the two championships. The latter alternative was adopted, and the double championship in 1887 was held at Orange, N. J. In 1888 the single championship was again held at Newport, in August; but the double championship was played in Staten Island, in September.

Another change will be inaugurated this year. The last two double championships have not been unqualifiedly successful. The number of entries has been small, and the character of the play poor. Want of success is in no way due to want of attention, or effort on the part of either the Orange or Staten Island clubs; each, in its turn, has done all that any club could do to make the tournament a success. The trouble has been that the season is not fitted for the purpose. In both 1887 and 1888, the double championship has been held in September. To be sure, it follows the single championship by about two or three weeks only; but there is a great difference between the two, in that the matches of the former are played in the morning, and of the latter in the afternoon. At Newport, in August, every one is on a holiday, and the morning is devoted to the tournament, but in Orange and Staten Island, in September, the people cannot get to the grounds, nor can many of the players, until the afternoon. In Newport, in August, tennis is the business; in Orange and Staten Island, in September, it is the incident. Also, the days, by the middle of September begin to grow short, and we do not have the long summer afternoons, which are so conducive to excellence in out-door sports.

There is another reason for the lack of success of our recent double championships, which is, perhaps, of even more weight than the one already given. All the tennis men during the season look forward to the championship at Newport, as the end and aim of all their practice and play, and the culmination of all their tennis hopes. It is a climax. All strive to get in form for the Newport tournament, in order to do well there. They do not care so much about the other tournaments, if they can only play their best at Newport. This being so, naturally after that tournament is over, they are loath to take up their rackets again and enter the double arena. Many of them during the last two years have not played a stroke between the single and double championships, and have been unable to get up any enthusiasm over the latter. They are done for the season, and although they may play a game occasionally for exercise, they have practically hung up their rackets and said good-by to match form.

These two reasons, combined, seem to me to be the real cause of the small entries and poor play in our last two double championships.

The change which will be inaugurated, this year, is to hold the double championship on July 1st and following days. I believe it will be a great improvement.

The single championships have each year been held in Newport and have been extremely successful. The tournament week is always fixed for the latter part of August, which is the height of the Newport fashionable season. The matches are very popular and well attended. No prettier sight can be seen than the lawn of the Casino, upon the occasion of an exciting match,

toward the end of the tournament with hundreds of people surrounding the court, eagerly watching the contestants striving for supremacy.

One small change, however, in the Newport tournament will be tried this year. Instead of commencing the tournament on Monday, as heretofore, it will commence on Wednesday. The day fixed is August 21st. This change is made for two reasons: *first*, to give the players a Sunday to rest in the middle of the tournament, and *second*, to ensure plenty of time for the final and championship matches. For, in case of a rainy day, it is almost impossible to finish the tournament in one week, and commencing on Monday necessitates a postponement of, at least, the championship match over the following Sunday, which is not desirable.

No history of the Association would be complete without mention of the two important questions that continued to be warmly discussed at the annual meetings, and at the meetings of the Executive Committee, from the organization of the Association down to, and including, the annual meeting of March, 1887. They were the adoption of the regulation ball, and the place where the championship tournament should be held.

In 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884, the English regulation ball (F. H. Ayres) was adopted, though strong efforts were made, from time to time, in support of several American balls. In 1885 these efforts were successful, and the Peck & Snyder ball was adopted as the regulation ball for that season. But, in 1886, the Peck & Snyder ball was rejected, and the English ball was again adopted. In 1887 the Wright & Ditson ball was adopted and has since that time continued to be the reg-

ulation ball against little or no opposition, and has given very general satisfaction. In this continuous contest over the ball question, the leading players of the country were united in support of the English ball until 1887, when they almost unanimously turned in favor of Messrs. Wright & Ditson, and have since that time supported the ball made by the Boston firm. Their brethren, who were their inferiors in the field, were before 1887 more patriotic in councils, in their endeavors to have an American ball adopted.

The contest over the place where the championship tournament should be held enjoyed about the same life as the contest over the ball. Many players in and about New York did not like to go to Newport for the championship tournament. They wanted it held near New York City, and many efforts were made to accomplish this result; but none were successful. Boston and Philadelphia combined against New Jersey in support of Newport, and the New York contingent was divided. However when in 1887 the single and double championships were separated, it was voted to hold the latter near New York City, and this idea has since prevailed in the councils of the Association.

The purposes of the Association to-day are the same as those for which it was organized eight years ago, and to which reference has already been made. It is absolutely necessary for the proper development of the game of tennis, that the same laws and playing rules should be in force in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, St. Paul, San Francisco, and St. Augustine. Friction is the best developer in the world, not only of the mind, but of excellence in the sports as

well. Uniformity of laws and rules makes it possible for men from different sections to meet on common ground, and friction of this kind means increased knowledge of the game for all parties concerned. Not only should the laws and rules be uniform, but even more important is uniformity in the implements. Messrs. James Dwight and R. D. Sears came from Boston to New York, in the spring of 1880, as the representatives of the Beacon Park Club, to play a match with Messrs. Glyn and Rankin, of the Staten Island Club. The Boston men used a large ball, and the Staten Island men a little one. Neither pair could do justice to themselves with the ball they were not accustomed to, and the match could not be made a fair test. In October, 1880, Messrs. Rankin and Donald, of the Staten Island Club, came from Staten Island to Philadelphia, to play a match against Messrs. C. M. Clark and F. W. Taylor, of the Young America Club. The former team brought with them balls of small size, while the latter pair had been playing with larger ones. Also one pair played with a net 3 ft. 6 in. in height at the centre, and the other pair 3 ft. Under these circumstances, of course, no satisfactory match could be played.

But a central representative power removes all these difficulties. It adopts uniform laws, rules, and implements for the whole country. It also brings the tennis men together, makes them know each other, and in this way all the new ideas of the game are brought home to the men in all parts of the country.

The Association is the only organization that has the right to hold national championship tournaments. If

MISSES ROOSEVELT,
Lady Champions in Doubles of the United States.

there was no National Association, no one club would have any more right than any other to hold the championship of the United States. Nor would any club have any authority to give judgment upon any disputed question except so far as its own members were concerned. These matters properly belong to a central representative organization, and make such an organization a necessity.

The changes in the constitution to which I referred in the beginning of this paper, which has already reached more imposing proportions than I had intended it should, were necessitated by the determination to bring into the Association a new class of members. At the annual meeting held in New York City on February 15th of this year, the constitution was changed so that the membership of the Association now includes not only clubs, but Associations of clubs as well. This move was occasioned by the organization in different sections of the country of Sectional Associations, *e.g.*, the Southern Association, the Western Association, the New Jersey Association, and also such organizations as the Intercollegiate Association. No one of these smaller associations is in any sense a rival of the National Association. The relations between them and the National Association are, and have always been, extremely cordial, and each of them presumably looks to the National Association as its leader in many particulars; but no bond has heretofore existed between them, or any of them. There is nothing to prevent them from adopting laws, rules, or implements different from those adopted by the National Association. No action or ruling of the National Association binds them in any

way. They are at liberty to follow or not as they choose.

There are, therefore, the same reasons for the existence of some bond between these Associations and the National Association, as there was for some bond between the clubs in different parts of the country before the National Association was organized. There should be some tie to the National Association, with representation in its councils. All the associations should work together in unison and sympathy, but the tie should be stronger than one of sympathy. It should be membership in the central power — the National Representative Assembly or Association.

Right here we are met by the question that has been asked so many times, to wit: What is the advantage to any club or association in joining the National Association, and what benefit is derived to compensate for the payment of the regular annual assessment? The answer, condensed from the foregoing pages, is threefold:

First: Each club should join the National Association in order that it may support an Association the existence of which is required for the proper development of the game of tennis in this country, and which is doing an extremely good work in that line. Interest in tennis causes the organization of individual clubs, and the same interest, together with a proper public spirit, should prompt the support of the National Association.

Second: Each club should join the National Association in order that it may have a representative in the councils that legislate and determine all tennis questions for the tennis interests of the country.

Third: Each club should join the National Association in order that the championship tournaments, held by the Association, may be open to its members. For only members of clubs, who are members of the Association, either directly or indirectly, by being members of one of the smaller associations, which are members of the National Association, are allowed to enter such championship tournament.

The National Association has now obtained a firm and independent footing. Its present membership is eighty single clubs and one sectional association, and it is hoped that more of the smaller associations will join in the near future. The game of tennis was never more popular than at present, and it is played each year by increasing numbers. It is recognized and patronized by the best class of people in every community, and is one of the cleanest, most honest, and best of our outdoor games.

JOSEPH S. CLARK,
Prest. U. S. Nat. Lawn Tennis Association.

ONE HUNDRED UP SCORING.

The common method of scoring, by sets and games, is derived from the ancient game of tennis. Although it has been universally adopted, it has some disadvantages. For instance, it may easily happen that a player may score in a match more strokes, or even more games, than his antagonist and yet be beaten. For handicap, in which more than two players are competing, the complex and unsatisfactory system of adjusting the odds required by tennis scoring is a serious drawback. The method of scoring by points known as the "Pastime System" has been devised to meet these defects and has, during the past two seasons, attained a considerable amount of popularity among our English rivals. Thinking the rules may be of interest to those playing the game in America, I give them as follows:

1.—Players should toss or spin for choice of court or service, the winner to have choice of either. If the winner select the court, the loser may serve or call upon the winner to serve. If the winner elect to serve, the loser shall have choice of courts.

2.—The player first serving shall serve six successive times, and so on alternately, the service always changing after any one player has served six times consecutively. One good service, or one fault and one good service, or two faults, to count as one service.

3.—Players shall change courts after the first, third,

fifth, and every alternate series of services shall have been completed. Each six successive services shall be one series of services.

4.—When players, both receiving odds, are drawn together they shall start at their respective odds, and the player giving points shall not start from scratch.

5.—The player first obtaining one hundred (100) points shall be declared the winner of the game, unless the score shall have been called "99 all," in which case the game shall proceed until one of the players shall have a majority of two points, when the player having that majority shall be declared the winner. No game shall be won by a less majority than two points.

HINTS TO BEGINNERS.

Good company is admitted to have considerable influence in the making of a man, mentally and morally, but his physical development is too often supposed to be able to take care of itself, and left to the caprice of its own sweet will. There is no greater mistake made. Lawn tennis is played by rightly constituted minds for physical exercise and enjoyment, and if you want to get the highest expression of them, join a club where you can see good players. I do not mean a club where most of the members lay claim to excellenee, and beginners are looked upon as intolerable nuisances; but where there are at least half a dozen players who know the game, and play it intelligently and scientifically.

In a club of that kind the beginner will find plenty of moderate players to practise with; but, if he intend to go on and improve, it is to the better players he must look for help. A right start is half the battle, and no better advice can be given to a beginner than—join a good club, watch the good players, keep your eyes open and think, and practise diligently and thoughtfully.

Good players are made, not born. The Renshaws, R. D. Sears, J. Dwight, Campbell, Taylor, Slocum, and many others are said to have a genius for the

game, but even they will tell you that they owe much of their exceptional skill to good company. Excellence did not come to them in any other way than by hard thinking and hard work.

Miss L. Dod, the lady champion in England, 1889, belongs to a lawn-tennis family whose members can all play a strong game. She also will tell you that watching good players had a great deal to do with the development of her skill.

CHOICE OF A RACKET.

There is nothing excites a beginner so much as the choice of a racket. He plagues every maker in the country for a price-list, reads everything that has been published on the subject until he gets mixed, and then suddenly it dawns upon him to consult a player who knows. Belonging to a good club will save him much anxiety and trouble on that score, and five minutes' talk with a good player will solve the difficulty. He will tell him that there are two very important points to be considered: the size of the handle and the balance. Be careful about these; go to a good maker, and give a good price; choose anything between 14 and 14¼ ounces plainly and tightly strung, and you will quickly accommodate yourself to the shape. J. T. Hartley, who won the championship of England in 1880 with a 13-ounce racket, did not volley at that time, and now plays with a 14¾-ounce. E. Renshaw won the championship in 1888 with 14¼-ounce.

Take care of a good racket when you get it. If you hit hard, the first week will test it; after that, with ordinary care it will last for years.

SHOES.

Shoes with plain heavy rubber soles are most in use, and when the weather is fine and the court dry they serve every purpose; but if the courts are heavy and wet, then steel points are indispensable. Rubber soles may grip for a game or two in the wet; but as soon as they get greasy you will have a difficulty in starting, especially if you are a heavy-weight. Everything depends on a good footing and being able to start quickly. So, if you improve sufficiently to be able to play in matches or tournaments, never consider your outfit complete without a pair of shoes with steel points.

Get them made easy and comfortable everywhere, especially in the front part of the foot; and have the uppers of buckskin or flexible leather. You need not worry about elaborate toecaps or fancy sewing; no one pays you the compliment of looking at your feet, not even the ladies. And get into the habit of using them, or you will find they will grip a little too much when you want to start quickly.

FLANNELS.

Get your trowsers of the best quality, and do not trust any one but a good outfitter to make them; and be sure to tell him that you want them to play in, and not for a garden-party exhibition. Those made of serge have not the comfortable feeling of flannel, nor do they give so nicely to the movements of the body. A belt is better than a scarf to go around the waist, and a buckle and strap will

also help. Never go to a match or tournament without at least two flannel suits in your bag. You may have to play a round of singles, and if you get very hot, a change is necessary before you play in the doubles that usually follow. They must be heavy enough to feel warm in, or your play will be feeble and fitful. Many a good man has been knocked out of an important contest for want of warm and comfortable flannels on a cold day. A sweater or a flannel jacket is necessary when setting out.

In glaring sunshine, a cap with a broadish peak is very useful against a good lobber.

You cannot be too particular in your attention to the small things that make up a player's outfit: for upon that depends, to a great extent, your success and enjoyment of the game.

W. M. BROWNLEE.

Classification of Lady Players, 1890.

It is with some hesitation that I attempt to place before my readers a ranking of the lady players in this country during the last season. In the first place there are very few lady players, and when one tries to pick out the very good ones among this few it becomes a most difficult and seemingly hopeless task. Again, there is really but one competition during the summer where one can see the merits of playing, and this last season was early in June, when few were in practice. I think, however, this ranking is a most excellent idea, as it may create rivalry among the fair sex, and therefore more will enter the field and strive for these honors. There is but little doubt that the lady players of this country do not advance as rapidly as they should, and so in the hope of creating and fostering new life and interest in this department of the game, and trusting the ranking will not be looked upon too severely, I add the following table for 1890:—

1, Miss Ellen C. Roosevelt. 2, Miss Mabel Cahill. 3, Miss Adelaide Clarkson. 4, Miss Grace Roosevelt. 5, Miss Bertha Townsend. 6, Mrs. Howard Badgeley. 7, Mrs. Fellowes-Morgan. 8, Miss A. Trowbridge. 9, Miss D. Voorhees. 10, Miss F. K. Gregory. 11, Miss Burdette. 12, Miss V. Hobart.

A. E. WRIGHT,
Southern Champion.

SOMETHING ABOUT AMATEURS.

A book about the game that above all others is free from the inroads of the professional athlete, and, as we instinctively feel, will always remain so, would not be complete unless we backed up our instincts with a little reasoning as to why it has gained this position. When we find an amusement to which the college-bred man can turn after his graduation with the assurance that his opponents are not apt to be out-and-out professionals, or composed of that growing hybrid class, the members of which obtain board and lodging for the summer at the hands of their athletic club, in return for their skill in the box or behind the bat, or on the track, with "no need of saying anything about it," we perceive the fact that there is and can remain true amateur athletics. Now the causes of this are, first, that the game has a nice parentage, with an ancestry of a thousand years in the tennis courts of England and France almost from the days of Charlemagne, and has been nurtured under influences and ideas and people where sports have not been played for business, but for pleasure. The games that grow up in days when it is important to know what can be "made out of them" are framed with rules that, fairly or not, make a good deal out of them. Moreover, lawn tennis was transplanted to America under nice auspices, and has remained, under the charge of its best-known votaries, with that spirit

of fair play that is instinctive in their characters. I once heard a girl remark at a match, "What a pity such a clever fellow devotes his whole life to tennis!" In this instance the facts did not warrant her commiseration, and yet, had they done so, this man was really influencing, by his example as a gentleman in a place where the ingredients thereof come necessarily most prominently in view, more people for their good than had he made a million dollars by sixteen hours' work a day for fifty years. It is to be hoped that the successors of the present champions may have the tone of the game at heart as closely as those of the last few years. More intrinsically is it the game of an amateur in that it is a continual pleasure in the playing, and not a sport where the practice is a hardship, and only warranted by the end of money or renown — and, college days aside, there is little fun in athletic renown. There never can be, it would seem, any money to be made from playing the game, for the audiences would not allow it. The team play is lacking, which, after all, is the great attraction in all athletic contests from the point of view of a spectator. The game has nothing to attract the professional.

A pleasing effect is experienced from this peculiar liberty, and considerable mental training as well. The tennis player stands before the crowd, each action open to criticism, and each action criticized on very personal grounds. Conceit, affectation, ill-temper, meanness, all are noticed in a game where gentlemen compete, having upon them the restraints that accompany the name, and those bad qualities,

whose influence indeed must mar the whole round of a life, are nowhere better corrected than on the tennis field. The pleasures and rewards of the game thus become not wholly connected with victory, defeat being not only often a mental training, but, when well taken, a great means of gaining honest respect. But all this in a game where the true amateur, with the qualities expected of him, was not usual, would not be looked for or observed.

Yet there should be a word of warning as to a few small errors that some players have made, which make exceptions to the spirit of the amateur. A tennis player is not necessarily a man of wealth, and yet it seems that if, in view of his poverty, he accept special favors — railroad passes, cheap hotel rates, and other ways of economizing — he becomes obliged to make his return with his skill. If a player in a tournament is stopping at a hotel, free of charge, he would not feel at liberty to withdraw his name from the contest. When he has a return for the advertising his presence lends, the advertising is not optional with him and his freedom is gone. Questionable, too, is the practice — and I will not, personally, plead entirely guiltless — of accepting rackets and balls from dealers. It is a Quixotic standard that I am sketching, but there is a pleasure in one game of Quixotic character.

More than this, we have had one or two instances where the amateur element is really noticeably lacking. It is a more serious question when a man, openly an agent for a dealer, takes a part in our amateur contests, even though personally of

such a character as to make his acquaintance gladly sought. It is, too, a more serious question when car fare and hotel rates are paid by a dealer, much more serious than when they are free. It is most serious of all if a dealer supplies the funds for the summer tour of a "crack" player. I do not give any opinion as to whether such facts make those connected with them professionals. It is a great, and, I admit, an open question. But in its consideration it is well to bear in mind the rule by which in lawn tennis a man's acts are measured: "An amateur is one who has never played or taught any sport as one of his ordinary means of livelihood, or in connection therewith." That rule may be very strictly construed.

HOWARD A. TAYLOR.

The English and Irish Girl Champions.

The English and Irish girl champions do most of their practising on their own private courts, and generally have two or three of these (one always being hard), to choose from, and upon which they play either singles or doubles at their own preference, keeping up the play from early morn until sundown with very little flagging.

But notwithstanding this beneficial course of private practice, it is without a doubt owing to their special clubs that they are champions — or not.

The secret of the great successes of some of the English and Irish girl champions had not anything so very much to do with their physique, neither did it so much consist in any superior strength of limb or lung, nor yet in the hardy course of athletic training undergone by their departed grandmothers (to which some have ascribed their undoubted proficiency in tennis); but whilst these points may have had a little to say to it, it was most of all due, without a doubt, to their own wonderful determination and to the enthusiastic interest taken in their play by the experts of their several clubs, capped in many instances by the intense interest taken by the brother in the sister's successes.

In Great Britain every girl has a particular brother against whom she pounds away with her tennis balls

early and late, and his interest so often takes the form of such excessively caustic remarks that it brings her play up to an incredibly high standard. This acknowledged idea that it is the club, and not any mere accident of nationality which makes the best players, can be seen by the fact that of the two best clubs in Dublin, — whose grounds running side by side, and which being supported by equally wealthy members, had every advantage in common, — the Wilton, an unenthusiastic club, produced but one lady champion of Ireland, Miss Meldon, whereas the Fitzwilliam owned as its members the lady champions of every year, except when Miss Meldon came ahead, and later on when Maud Watson of world-wide fame took the trophy back with her to England.

It was after this latter surprise to the Irish tennis players that the Fitzwilliam Club went to work with a wicked determination not to be beaten on its own ground by any nation whatsoever, with the result, amongst its lady members, that May Langrishe (although previously said to have been past her palmiest tennis days) improved during the winter by an undoubted thirty in every game, taking the championship of Ireland in the spring; and Louie Martyn played so wonderful a game that, though beaten through ill-health and overexertion in Dublin, she succeeded in carrying off most of the famous English championships that season.

It was likewise in this year of unusually brilliant results from the Fitzwilliam that Willie Hamilton made his first great record, by running so close for

the championship. He has since been improving every year, and will no doubt go on doing so, until the enthusiasm of his club for the game abates.

This tends to show that one can always improve in tennis, no matter at what age or of what nation one may be, so long as one plays with earnestness and plenty of resolution.

One good point which I was enabled to store up for future use — when, as yet but a little college girl, I watched Maud Watson play and beat May Langrishe — was: the difference of tennis, as played from the *wrist* (w'ist), and tennis as played with the arm right from the shoulder.

May Langrishe played altogether, I may say, from the wrist, and partly in consequence was the embodiment of grace upon a tennis court; but after having had an unpalatable taste of how efficaciously Maud Watson could fling out her racket with an arm motion coming directly from the shoulder, the former was not above taking a hint and using it to great advantage for the following season. Ladies are sometimes so hampered by the tightness of their apparel that they frequently find it impossible to use more than their wrist in endeavoring to catch up a ball directed with all the strength of the man who is playing opposite. A lady's little wrist is not made of iron, and unless she can learn freely to swing back her arm, — not from the elbow, but unquestionably from the shoulder, — she stands but little chance of being able to send the ball back with any show of strength.

Though not much of a judge about the double

game, I have sometimes thought that where the lady will naturally not have so much work in the matter of guarding her court, she might with effect use a heavier racket than she would in a match of singles.

But standing alone on the court the less weight one has to carry the better. This rule will be found to apply perhaps particularly well where one wishes to enjoy the fullest benefit of a prolonged practice, and in which case one has necessarily to hoard one's strength.

The benefit of holding to this rule may possibly be best shown by the fact that several of the lady champions whom I have personally known have played all through the winter on their private covered courts, clad in their light calisthenic costumes; and although the return in April and May to the particularly long skirts they always affect might have been deemed more than ever hampering, the amount of unusual practice they were thus enabled to go through by reason of their temporary lightness of attire was more then compensating for any severe handicap they had to suffer during the summer.

So many have said that tennis is unhealthy for ladies — why, I know not; but they have said so, and I presume that some of them know a good deal more than I do. But it is my personal experience that the exertions of tennis-playing, even when carried to excess, have invariably built up wiry constitutions which have proved themselves over and over again to be capable of successfuly resisting what would seem to be the most alarming shocks and exertions.

The worst misfortune that the English lady players promise themselves from their having enjoyed so much tennis is that they will later on form a group of most haplessly long-lived old women.

Whether their self-made promises may prove delusive or otherwise I am not prepared to say; suffice it, however, to state that in many a well-known case the girl tennis players of the family starting with delicate constitutions have come into the enjoyment of what may be termed glorious health; whilst their less energetic sisters have remained puny and suffering, or, as has often been the case, have died from consumption.

In a word, tennis, when played very spiritedly, may have the temporary effect of making one look and feel thoroughly worn and run down, but from these effects I have always found — and in nearly all other cases besides my own — that one can recoup in less than a week's time, and feel then all the better for one's exertions.

MABEL G. CAHILL.

NEW YORK, February, 1891.

The Bagnall-Wild System of Drawing.

The object of this method of drawing is to eliminate all the byes in the first round, both for convenience and still more because a bye is of less value in the first round than later in the tournament.

If the number of entries is a power of 2, for example, 4, 8, 16, 32, or 64, there need be no byes. In other cases a preliminary round must be played, in which there shall be as many matches as the number of entries exceeds the power of 2 next below, all the other contestants having byes.

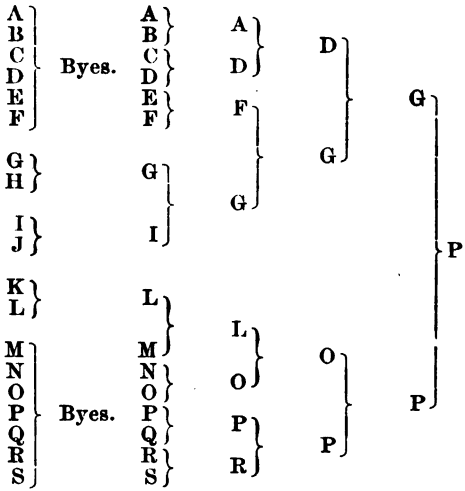
For example, suppose that there are 37 entries. The power of 2 next below is 32, therefore there must be 5 matches and 27 byes.

In this way the five losers go out and the number of contestants is reduced to 32, which will always divide by 2 (16, 8, 4, 2, 1).

The names should be written on slips of paper and the slips carefully folded and put in a hat. They are then drawn one by one and written one below the other, the pairs that are to play together being bracketed. One half the byes should come first, next the matches, last the remaining byes. Should there be an uneven number of byes, the odd one goes at the bottom. One example will suffice. There are 19 entries; three matches must be played to reduce the number to 16; that will leave 13 byes, 6 at the top of the list and 7 at the bottom, as follows: —

A. H. S. POST,
Champion of Southern Lawn Tennis Association.

SECOND ROUND.



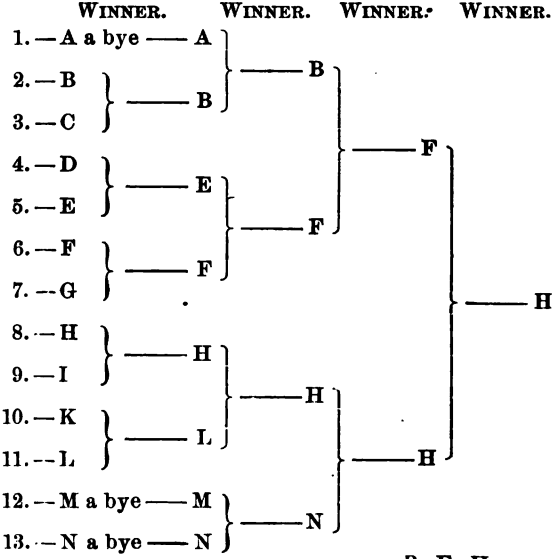
P takes first prize; G second; D and O equal thirds.

JAMES DWIGHT.

THE BAGNALL-WILD SYSTEM.

The object of the Bagnall-Wild system is to avoid byes after the first round; and to do this it is necessary by the use of byes in the first round to make number of matches and byes in that round equal to the power of 2 below the number of the entries; thus — say there are thirteen entries. The power of 2 below 13 is 8, consequently in the first round there would be five matches and three byes. To equally distribute the byes among matches, Mr. Bagnall-Wild suggests that the byes shall be placed at the top and bottom; if even, in equal numbers; if odd, one more at the bottom.

For example, if 13 enter, the draw would be: —



B. F. HATCH.

RULES FOR UMPIRES.

1. There should be two umpires for each game, unless there is a raised stand by the net.

2. If there are two umpires, they should be placed in the following manner: The umpire on the service side should stand opposite the end of the base line, so as to be able to see if the server stand as required. It is his duty to watch the base line and one side line throughout its entire length. The other umpire should stand opposite the service line on the other side until the service is returned, and should then fall back to the end of the base line diagonally opposite to the other umpire. He is to watch his base line, and the whole side line on his side. In the absence of a scorer, the two umpires should arrange which shall call the score.

3. It is the duty of the umpire to call faults, strokes, games, and sets, when scored, or when requested to do so; not to call play, nor to give advice of any kind.

4. If, in his opinion, one side have a distinct advantage, and he is appealed to to direct the players to change sides at the end of every game, he has no option whatever, but must direct them to do so, and remind them at the end of each game.

5. In four-handed games there should be a third umpire at the net whose only duty is to see that the

rules regarding the net are observed. He usually, however, also acts as referee.

6. A server must serve with one foot upon, or perpendicularly over, the base line, and with the other foot behind said line (not necessarily upon the ground).

7. If a player serve from the wrong court, the service counts as a fault.

8. The striker-out or receiver of a service need not take a service unless he is ready. If he attempt to take it, he is deemed ready, and cannot afterwards claim that he was not.

9. If the striker-out is not ready, the service counts for nothing, though it may have been a fault.

10. A fault cannot be claimed after the next service is delivered.

11. A player cannot *volley* a ball until it has passed the net; he may, however, follow a ball over the net with his racket.

12. A player may reach over the net and play a ball which has struck in his own court and bounded therefrom into his opponent's.

13. While the ball is in play, a player loses the stroke if his racket, or any part of his person, touch the net or any of its supporters; or if the ball touch any part of his person or anything he carries, except his racket in the act of striking.

14. If a player allow a ball to remain in his court, and the ball in play strike it, he may return the ball, if possible, but loses the point if he fail.

15. If a ball is thrown into the court *during play*, and the ball in play strikes it, the player may claim a "let."

16. If a player is obstructed by an accident, the ball shall be considered a "let." The umpire must determine whether or not the player is obstructed by an *accident*. (It is *not* an accident if the ball bound into a crowd of spectators seated around the court.)

17. A "let" does not annul a previous fault.

18. A ball that passes outside or touches the post of the net and strikes within the court is a good return.

19. Either contestant may demand the right to change sides at the end of every game of the *deciding* set of a match. The demand must be made before the set is commenced.

20. If there is a distinct advantage upon either side, an umpire may, upon an appeal from either contestant, direct the players to change sides at the end of every game of *each* set. Such appeal must be made before the toss for choice of sides.

21. During the progress of a set, an interval of *two* minutes may be allowed, if the reason therefor seem adequate to an umpire or referee.

22. Between sets, an interval of *seven* minutes may be allowed.

23. The decision of an umpire upon a question of *fact* is *final*, and there is no appeal therefrom.

24. While the ball is in play an umpire should not speak except to call a "fault," a "let," to call the ball "out," or to signify that the point has been *lost* in some way.

H. W. SLOCUM, JR.

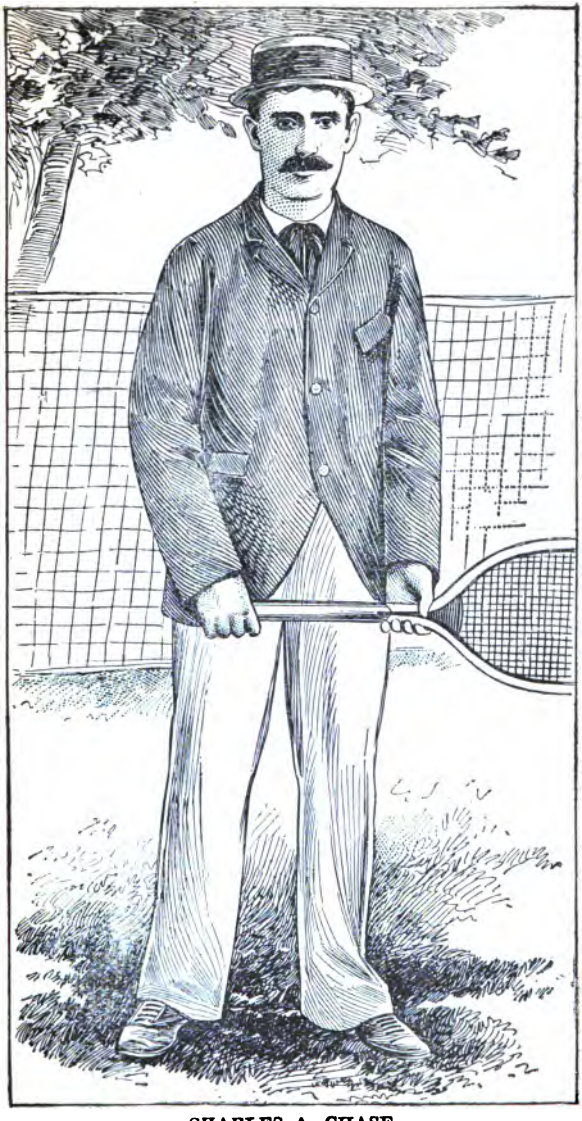
SKETCHES OF NOTED PLAYERS.

W. J. HAMILTON.

W. J. Hamilton was born in the early part of 1865. His height is 5 feet 8¾ inches; weight 10 stone 2 pounds. He is the finest player Ireland has yet produced, and in 1888 came to the front with a startling leap, defeating such good players as W. Renshaw, Lawford, Browne, and Lewis. His winning against W. Renshaw was not quite a surprise, for in the early part of the season he played in brilliant form at the Irish and Welsh championship.

His hitting to the base line is as severe and accurate as Lawford's in his best days; he can volley from the service line, and his activity is exceptional. He has the Irish drive across the court to perfection; takes the ball on the run, hits it before you can realize that he has got to it, and plays with dash, pluck, and cheerfulness from the beginning of a match to the end of it.

On a wet court he is unrivaled, and travels with the greatest ease and freedom while others are slipping and sprawling. Compared with his forehand stroke, his backhand is slightly weak, and when he strengthens that he will do still greater work. His service is overhand, medium pace, carefully placed. A weak service of an opponent he punishes



CHARLES A. CHASE,
Western Champion.

DEFINITION OF TERMS.

The language of Lawn Tennis is still in rather an unsettled state. The few following definitions and explanations may, therefore, prove of use to those unacquainted with the various terms.

Court. — The word "court" varies considerably in meaning, according to the context in which it is used. (1) In the first place, all that portion of the ground marked out for play on either side of the net, and bounded by two side lines and two base lines, is called the court. (2) The court is, however, divided across the middle by a net, and, for some purposes, each portion of the space so divided is called a court. So a player talks of "his own" and "his opponent's" court. (3) Again, for purposes of the service, these smaller courts are further subdivided, and these subdivisions are called the right and the left courts.

Stroke. — (1) The act of hitting a ball with the racket is, of course, termed a stroke. (2) But the word stroke is also used with a meaning similar to that of "point" in other games; that is to say, when, after the ball is once in play (see below), one of the players fails to make a good return, his opponent's score is increased by one point, or, in other words, it is a "stroke" to his opponent.

Returns. — Every kind of stroke (in the first sense) except his service is called a return. It is a *good return* when a player returns the ball to within the limits of his opponent's court. The ball must not

come into contact with the player, or with anything he wears or carries, or with his racket more than once, and must have passed the net before being hit.

In Play. — A ball is *in play* from the moment at which it is delivered in service (unless a fault) until it has been volleyed by the striker-out in his first stroke, or has dropped in the net or out of court, or has touched either of the players or anything that he wears or carries, except his racket in the act of striking, or has been struck by either of the players with his racket more than once consecutively, or has been volleyed before it has passed over the net, or has failed to pass over the net before its first bound (except where the ball touches the net, or, having passed outside either post, drops on or within any of the lines which bound the court into which it is returned), or has touched the ground twice consecutively on either side of the net, though the second time may be out of court. But it is important to remember that a ball may be still in play, although it may be a bad return. For instance, a return may be made which will obviously drop a long way out of court. Still that ball is in play till the moment when it touches the ground outside the boundary of the court.

Rest. — The period during which a ball is in play, and also the aggregate of returns made during that period, is termed a rest.

Rally. — A rest is frequently also called a rally. The former term, however, is usually considered the more correct of the two. Players frequently talk of winning the rest or winning the rally, in the sense of winning the stroke, or all as given above.

Volley. Half-volley. — A volley is the taking of a ball before it has touched the ground after contact with the opponent's racket. A half-volley is the taking of a ball *almost immediately after it has touched the ground*, etc. It must be remembered that, for purposes of decisions, the half-volley ranks not as a volley, but among strokes made after the ball has touched the ground. That is to say, a player may half-volley the service, or he may go to half-volley a ball that he sees is going out, without losing the stroke, for by the time he hits it the ball has *pitched* out of court, and is, therefore, no longer in play.

Smash. — When a ball passing overhead or falling from above is volleyed hard, with an overhand stroke, this stroke is called a smash. In making a smash, control over the racket, and, consequently, over the exact direction of the ball, is more or less lost, and the full strength of the player is exerted. The name of smash is restricted to this kind of stroke, and is not applied to a stroke made underhand or after the ball has pitched, however hard the ball may be struck.

W. O. (walk over) is the sign, borrowed from racing, to show that a player has been credited with the victory in any match that has not actually been played, owing to the failure of his opponent to put in an appearance.

Love Game. Love Set. — When a player wins the requisite number of strokes to give him the game, or of games to give him the set, in unbroken succession from first to last, and without allowing his opponent to win a stroke (or game, as the case may be) during the time, so as to break the sequence, the

game or set so won is called a love game or a love set. So long as the sequence has been an unbroken one, it does not matter if the opponent have scored games or strokes previous to the commencement of the sequence. Thus, supposing A wins the first five games in a set, and B the next seven, technically speaking, that is a love set to B, though on paper the actual score (7-5) would be put down.

Toss. — When a ball is hit high in the air for the purpose of sending it over the head of a volleyer at the net, or of gaining time, or for any other similar purpose, the stroke is called a toss.

Lob. — The same kind of stroke is also called a *lob*, and most players make use of the two expressions indiscriminately. It has been suggested that the word toss should be restricted to those strokes which are hit very high in the air, and are used more especially to gain time, and not in the hope that they may prove winning strokes. The word lob could then be applied to those strokes which are only hit sufficiently high to pass out of a player's reach, and are usually winning strokes, provided this object is attained.

Drive. — A stroke made from the vicinity of the base line after the ball has pitched, which travels hard and low, and pitches some distance back in the opposite court, is called a drive.

Side-line Stroke. — When a player makes a stroke from the right-hand side of his own court into the left-hand side of his opponent's court, or from the left-hand side of his own court into the right-hand side of his opponent's court, so that the ball pitches in court in the vicinity of his opponent's side line, the stroke is called a side-line stroke.

Cross-stroke. — When a player makes a stroke from the right-hand side of his own court into the right-hand side of his opponent's court, or similarly from left to left, so that the ball travels more or less in a direction parallel to an imaginary line drawn from corner to corner of the full court, the stroke is called a cross-stroke.

Drop. — When a ball is played short over the net, so that it travels but a little way after it has passed the net, the stroke is called a drop or drop-stroke.

Knock-up. — When two or more players, without playing a regular game, scoring, serving, or changing courts, etc., play a succession of rests for practice or amusement, they are said to be having a "knock-up." The term knock-up is also often applied to a regular game when played more for the sake of practice or amusement than of seeing "which is the better man."

Odds. — Odds are either *received or owed.* In the case of received odds, a certain number of strokes are conceded to the receiver of a start in a handicap, so that he has to make fewer strokes in order to win the game than the player who concedes the odds. In the case of owed odds, the game is *lengthened* by so many strokes for the ower, or, in other words, he is penalized so many strokes, which he has to make up before he can score. Just as a runner, who is *penalized* so many yards in a hurdle race, starts from behind scratch, and has to run the course run by the scratch man *plus* the number of yards he is penalized, so the ower of odds in a lawn-tennis handicap starts from behind scratch, and has to make as many strokes as the player who starts from scratch *plus* so many strokes owed.

LAWN TENNIS BALLS

Are such an important part of the game that it is surprising to find how little most players know of their nature and manufacture.

If the rubber is too pure, the ball yields to every stroke, and as it loses its roundness can no longer fly truly. If the rubber is too much vulcanized, it becomes brittle, and the ball will break on the first occasion. It is therefore clear that the best balls will not last as long as those which are too elastic to play well.

Moreover the rubber is constantly undergoing a change, and becomes harder and less elastic all the time. This change is greater in cold weather, and if a ball is touched by the frost it is quite useless for play.

The air also in the ball will escape, to a certain extent, and the ball will, for this reason too, bound less the older it grows.

It is clear, then, that the life of a lawn-tennis ball is a short one, even under the most favorable circumstances. If players would remember this fact, and not buy balls which have been lying on some dealers' shelves perhaps for months, they would save themselves and their friends a great deal of annoyance. The only way is to see that the dealer of whom they are bought has just received them from the makers, and that the makers have not sent him old balls. I

CARVER AND RYERSON,
Western Doubles Champions.

was at a tournament last summer, in England, where the balls, although of the best make, were useless for play. It turned out that they were bought through some agent, who had probably had them for months, or else the maker, not knowing for whom they were ordered, sent old balls.

One more remark, and I have done. Use new balls as often as you can afford it. It is very bad practice to play with old ones. They do not keep the proper weight, and they do not fly as fast nor bound as high as new balls. At Cannes, where there is in winter the best tennis in the world, we seldom used balls more than twice, although the court kept them almost perfectly clean. Once, in the first two sets of a match at Dublin, my opponent and I used nine dozen balls.

I quote these examples to show the different views that players have about the use of balls, as some seem to expect a box to last all summer and cannot see why one should not like to play with them. My own views may be very extravagant, but I feel sure that to learn to play well one must use good balls.

JAMES DWIGHT.

WINTER PRACTICE FOR LAWN TENNIS.

If we were to depend on lawn tennis for exercise all the year round, I am very much afraid that eventually some of us would become notable examples of physical degeneracy. The devotee of lawn tennis who hopes to begin the season of outdoor play in such condition as may enable him to make the pastime a pleasure and not laborious occupation must give some portion of the winter season to physical exercise. I have been asked by friends to give them the benefit of my views on the subject of "Winter Practice for Lawn Tennis." If I were to go into the general subject embraced under this proposition, what I should write would of necessity occupy far more space than can be given it in this short article. For winter practice there is nothing like lawn tennis itself, transferred from some lawn of fine turf to the level floor of a hall, uniformly lighted wherever the courts are laid out. This desideratum is difficult to obtain, and is not within reach of a very large majority of players, but where a well-lighted hall can be utilized for the purpose lawn tennis indoors is most desirable next to the game "upon its native heath." For myself I must say that court tennis has been of great advantage to me in retaining and developing many of the features of play that contribute to excellence in its sister game. I have been

aided still further in perfecting my game by having the court-tennis champion of the world, as well as several of my friends who are proficient in the game, to play against. Of course these advantages are not within reach of the average lawn-tennis player, and consequently it would be useless to advise the same course of winter practice that I have found to be so beneficial. However, where there are no tennis courts available, I would advise the practice of lawn tennis in halls, and wherever the game of rackets is in vogue the player on the lawn can utilize that game with benefit as a temporary expedient. The game of fives also has elements of usefulness, when utilized as a game of winter practice for the now popular game of two continents. Fives has been played by some Harvard University men the past winter, and has already made a strong bid for favor among them. What appears to be desirable is that the eye shall be kept in training so as to retain its quickness in following the ball and its accuracy in calculation of distance, and also that, by handling something in the shape of a racket, the arm, wrist, and hand may not lose their suppleness and elasticity.

It has occurred to me that ladies are entitled to consideration in the discussion of this subject, yet we can readily understand why the advice I have already given may not apply to them. Court tennis is far too violent for them, rackets is too fast a game, and halls are not available, if desirable; therefore I would recommend to them, should they not attend ladies' gymnasiums, the game of battledore and shuttlecock. True it is an old game and a simple

one, and has been quite generally relegated to children's playrooms; but it gives practice to the hand and accuracy to the vision—two great elements necessary for good play in lawn tennis. Besides, battledore and shuttlecock enables a player, in time, to "handle the feet properly," so to speak. Herein lies a very important consideration for beginners at lawn tennis. Natural play is at all times the best; but there must be some coaching of even the "natural player," to get him to play the game as it should be played in order to obtain the best results. The proper use of the feet is one of the most important considerations, and should be the elementary form of instruction. A player, having a knowledge of position when serving and returning, improves faster in the game, and retains his knowledge better of how to play, than he who plays haphazard, without grace or forethought. Lawn tennis differs from all other games in the open air in that it may be played by young and old of either sex, and the more perfect one becomes in playing the game the more graceful are his movements and the more generally does the exercise assist in healthy physical development. After a novice understands the elements of the game, it is advisable, in order to acquire a knowledge of the variety of strokes and how to make them effective, for him to engage in play with "all comers," not confining his exercise to a single court or to a small coterie of friends. There is always something new to be learned away from home, and lawn tennis novices will find this trite saying to apply to their game as it does in many other things. Let me now

rehearse, in preferable order, what I consider the best "Winter Practice for Lawn Tennis," starting with the proposition that there can be no better form of winter practice for the game than LAWN TENNIS itself, wherever it may be played: —

1. Lawn Tennis.
2. Court Tennis.
3. Rackets.
4. Fives.
5. Handball in gymnasiums.
6. Battledore and Shuttlecock.

I have tried them all, and the beneficial results accruing I have obtained from the games in the order in which I have named them. In conclusion, a word to the ambitious seeker for exercise and honors in the game: "Keep your eye on the ball and your feet on the ground."

RICHARD D. SEARS.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. There should be, if possible, a clear margin of at least 12 feet on each side and 21 feet at each end of the court, or, between adjacent courts, 18 feet on each side; but, should the courts be placed end to end, or end to side, there should be spaces of 42 feet or 33 feet respectively, and a stop-net at least 8 feet high between.

2. Should the referee be a competitor, a substitute should be appointed to act for him while he is playing.

3. If two or more prizes be given, the loser in the final tie should receive the second prize, and where more than two prizes are given, the losers in the last tie but one should receive prizes of equal value.

4. In important matches it is desirable to have seven line umpires in addition to the scoring umpire, namely, one for each base line, one for each service line, one for the half-court line, and one for each side line.

5. The circular issued by the committee should include the following particulars: —

(*a*) The date, hour, and place of meeting;

(*b*) The events, entrance fees, and value of the prizes;

(*c*) The date, hour, and place of receiving and closing its entries;

(*d*) The time and place of the draw;

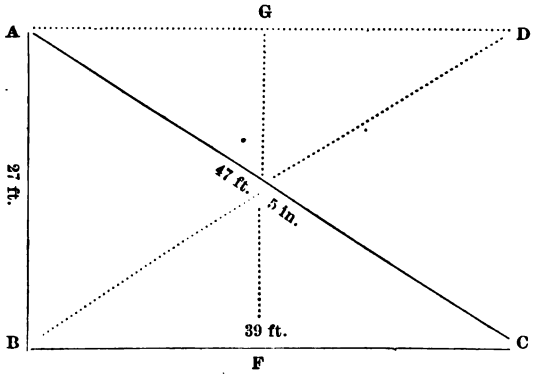
(*e*) The maker's name of the balls to be used at the meeting;

(*f*) The shoes to be worn, if there be any restriction in this respect;

(*g*) The number of sets to be played in the various matches, and whether advantage sets or not.

6. In handicap competitions the handicap should, if possible, be framed before the draw takes place.

HOW TO MARK OUT A COURT.



As a double court practically includes every line to be found in a single court, it is best to first take the measure for the latter. Having determined the position of your net, plant in the ground, in the line chosen, two pegs, 27 feet apart (at the points A and B in the diagram). Then take two measures and attach their respective ends to the pegs A and B: On the first, which will measure the diagonal of the court, take a length of 47 ft. 5 in.; on the other, 39 ft.; pull both taut in such directions that at these distances they meet in a point C. This will give one corner of the court. At the point F, 21 feet from B,

put in a peg to mark the end of the service line. The other corner, D, and the other end of the service line G, may be found by interchanging the measures and repeating the process. The same measurements on the other side of the net will complete the exterior boundaries of the court. By prolonging the base line 4 ft. 6 in. in each direction, and joining the four new points thus obtained, we can make the side lines of a double court. It only remains to mark the central line. This is done by joining the middle points of the service lines. If a double court alone be required, the interior side lines need not be prolonged to meet the base lines. Remember that in all cases the net posts must stand at a distance of three feet from the side lines.

CASES AND DECISIONS.

The following Cases and Decisions are intended to meet questions often asked at tournaments, and also to cover points apparently not provided for in the laws. They have been prepared with the advice and assistance of Messrs. W. and E. Renshaw, B. C. Evelegh, N. L. Jackson, and R. D. Sears, to whom the author returns his thanks.

I. A player standing outside the court volleys the ball or catches it in his hand, and claims the stroke because the ball was certainly going out of court.

Decision. — He loses the stroke. It makes no difference where he was standing. The return is presumed good until it strikes the ground outside of the court.

II. A player is struck by the ball served before it has touched the ground, he being outside of the service court. How does it count?

Decision. — The player struck loses the stroke. The service is presumably good until it strikes in the wrong court. A player cannot take the decision upon himself by stopping the ball. If it is going to be a fault, he has only to get out of the way.

III. The service is delivered before the striker-out is ready. He tries to return it and fails. Is he entitled to have it played over again?

Decision. — No. If he attempt to return the service, he is deemed ready.

WM. H. TAYLOR, JR.,

Pacific Coast Champion.

IV. The striker-out calls "Not ready" for a second service. The ball strikes beyond the service line, and the striker-out claims that the fact that he was not ready makes no difference, since a fault cannot be returned, and therefore that two faults have been served.

Decision. — The second service goes for nothing. A player cannot call "Not ready," and then have the service count, or not, as suits his interests.

V. A ball having been played over the net bounds back into the court from which it came. The player reaches over the net and plays it before it falls. Has he a right to do so?

Decision. — Yes, provided he does not touch the net. He has a right to play the ball at any time from the moment it crosses the net into his court until it touches the ground a second time.

VI. A ball is played into the net; the player on the other side, thinking that the ball is coming over, strikes at it and hits the net. Who loses the stroke?

Decision. — It is simply a question of fact for the umpire to decide. If the player touched the net while the ball was still in play, he loses the stroke.

VII. Can a player follow a ball over the net with his racket, provided that he hit the ball on his own side of the net?

Decision. — Yes. The only restrictions are that he shall not volley the ball until it has crossed the net and that he shall not touch the net or any of its supports.

VIII. A player's racket slips out of his hand and flies into the net. Does he lose the stroke for hitting the net?

Decision. — Yes, if the ball be still in play. It does not matter if the racket be in a player's hand or not.

IX. A player's racket leaves his hand, but meets the ball and returns it over the net. Is it a good return?

Decision. — Yes. There is no law requiring a racket to be in a player's hand when the ball is returned. It would unquestionably be a good return if the racket were held against the ground by a player's feet, and the ball bounded back off of it.

X. A single match is played with a double net and inside posts. A player touches the net beyond the inside posts, and claims that he does not lose the stroke because there should be no net more than three feet outside of the court.

Decision. — He loses the stroke. The net where he touched it is part of the supports of the net. He might perhaps have objected to the arrangement of the net before the match.

XI. A player returns the ball, and, finding that he cannot stop himself before reaching the net, jumps over it. Is it a good return?

Decision. — Law 4 requires that "the players shall stand on opposite sides of the net," and therefore the player invading his opponent's court loses the stroke.

XII. A ball passes outside the post of the net and strikes in court. Is it a good return?

Decision. — Yes.

XIII. A ball going out of court hits the top of the post of the net and bounds into the opposite court.

Decision. — "Either player loses a stroke if he return the service or the ball in play so that it touches a post of the net." See Law 20.

In England it is a good return, as the above part of Law 20 has been dropped.

XIV. The service or the ball in play strikes a ball lying in the court. Can it be returned?

Decision. — Yes, if it be clear to the umpire that the right ball is returned.

XV. The server claims that the striker-out must stand in the court. Is this necessary?

Decision. — No. The striker-out can stand wherever he pleases on his own side of the net.

XVI. A bystander gets in the way of a player who fails to return the ball. May he then claim a let?

Decision. — Yes, if, in the umpire's opinion, he were prevented by an accident beyond his control. For instance, if the ropes or the seats are allowed to be so near to the court that a player is interfered with by them, the stroke should not be played again, because the ropes and seats form part of the arrangements of the ground. If, however, a spectator pass in front of those seats, or place a chair nearer than the original line, and so interferes with a player, the stroke should be played again.

XVII. A player is interfered with as above, and the umpire directs the stroke to be played again. The server had previously served a fault. He claims the right to two services.

Decision. — The fault stands. A let does not annul a previous fault.

XVIII. A return hits the umpire or his chair or stand; the player claims that the ball was going into court.

Decision. — Unless the umpire can say that the ball was, in his opinion, not going into court, he should call a let.

XIX. A player receiving fifteen serves from the left court, his opponent claims a fault.

Decision. — It is a fault. The service starts from the right court under all circumstances.

XX. At fifteen-all the server by mistake serves from the left court; he wins the stroke and serves again (a fault). The mistake is then discovered. Is he entitled to the previous stroke? From which court should he serve next?

Decision. — The previous stroke stands. A fault cannot be claimed after the next service, good or not, is delivered. The next service should be from the left court, the score being thirty-fifteen, and the server has served one fault.

XXI. A player serves from the wrong court, he loses the stroke, and then claims that it was a fault.

Decision. — If the stroke were played in his first service, it is simply a fault; but if he serve twice into the wrong court, he has served two faults, and lost the stroke.

XXII. With the score at thirty-forty the server takes a bisque, and then serves from the right court. His opponent claims a fault.

Decision. — It is a fault. The service must come alternately from the right and left courts.

XXIII. A player takes a bisque after the server

has served a fault. Which court does the server next serve from?

Decision. — From the same court.

XXIV. The score is five games all, and the umpire directs the players to play an advantage set. The advantage game has been won, when it is discovered that no advantage sets are to be played. What is to be done?

Decision. — The set is won at the eleventh game. It is no part of the umpire's duty to decide on the conditions of the matches.

XXV. A player serves. He hears the umpire call, but cannot hear what he says. He knows that the only two things that the umpire should call are "fault" and "let," and that in neither case can the ball be in play. He therefore does not return it, only to find that the umpire has called "play." Has he any redress?

Decision. — No.

XXVI. The umpire calls "fault" and then instantly changes and says "play." The striker-out fails to return the ball, and he claims that he was prevented by the umpire, and also that the umpire cannot change his decision.

Decision. — The umpire should call a let and the service be taken again.

XXVII. A ball drops near a line, the player appeals, and the umpire calls "play." The player misunderstands the call, and lets the ball fall. He then claims to have the stroke played again.

Decision. — The stroke stands.

XXVIII. A ball strikes the ground close to a line,

the scorer scores the stroke against the striker. On appeal to the linesman, the latter decides that the ball was not out. Which decision stands?

Decision. — The scorer has no right to consider a ball out until the linesman has called to that effect; therefore the decision of the latter must be accepted. The decision of a linesman affecting his own line is final.

XXIX. A return strikes the cord running along the bottom of the net and bounds over. Is it a good return?

Decision. — Yes.

XXX. During play a ball is thrown into the court and the ball in play strikes it, or a player steps on it. May a let be claimed?

Decision. — Yes.

XXXI. In a four-handed competition one player does not appear in time to play, and his partner claims to be allowed to play single-handed against the opposing pair. May he do so?

Decision. — No.

JAMES DWIGHT.

The St. Augustine Tennis Tournament.

So varied are the climates of the United States, so widespread the votaries of lawn tennis, and so fashionable its gatherings, that one is not struck with the sense of incongruity at the announcement of a lawn tennis championship being held annually at Saint Augustine, Florida, in weather that is pleasant to the eye and grateful to the senses, while in the Northern States one is battling against the bitter winds of March. Although up to the present time, with the exception of Mr. O. S. Campbell, few cracks are seen among the entries of this tournament, nevertheless the playing is excellent and the excitement runs high.

One drawback only exists, if such it can be called — the soil of Florida does not admit the cultivation of good grass courts, and asphalt has been adopted. But this slight drawback weighs but little in the balance against the many countervailing attractions, and year by year, since 1887, when the Tropical Tournament was first held on the private grounds of the Moorish Villa Qorayeda of Mr. F. W. Smith, it has grown in public favor until it has gathered round it more and more a galaxy of social enjoyments.

It is no wonder, then, that under such circumstances, with such surroundings and for such honors,

the entries in the court by the picturesque Alcazar Casino have rapidly increased and have attracted players from both sides of the Atlantic. Lord Hope, brother of the Duke of Newcastle, the Hon. Maxwell Scott, of historic Abbotsford, and Mr. Garrett have all, at one time or another, been tempted into its arenas, but the honors have always stayed at home. In 1888 Mr. H. G. Trevor, of New York, after a five set match, in the final round defeated Mr. Beckwith, of Cleveland, and thereby became the first of the tropical champions; Lispenard Stewart, C. E. Garrett, L. H. Dallas, and George Worthington were then among the entries.

The spring of 1889 witnessed a large accession of northern experts, including the Columbia student O. S. Campbell, now champion of America; Mr. Deane Miller, Mr. I. S. Smith, Mr. A. E. Thomson, all of New York City; Mr. R. V. Beach, of Yale College, and Mr. A. E. Wright, of Trinity College. The courts, which had up to that time been of wood, were then asphalted, and good tennis resulted. Wright won over Miller after a brilliant match of five sets, but was defeated by Campbell, who won the silver pitcher and also the championship from Trevor.

The tournament of 1890 was in every way a great success, the weather being most favorable; and the tennis, considering how early the season was, and how little practice any of the players had had, was excellent. Trevor, the champion of 1888, played a remarkably fine match with Beach and after a hard fight was defeated. Beach in turn suffered defeat

at the hands of Beckwith, and Beckwith, the winner of the tournament, challenged Campbell, the holder, and was handily beaten, being in no way a match for such an experienced player. Following are the scores in full: —

Preliminary Round. — Beckwith beat T. Whittridge, Peacock beat Ludlow by default, Beach beat Goldy, Smith beat Harrison, Trevor beat Hopkins by default, R. Whittridge beat Day and Dulles, and Richards drew by 10. First Round. — Beckwith beat Peacock, 2–6, 6–2, 6–1; Beach beat Trevor, 6–2, 7–5; and Dulles beat Richards by default. Second Round. — Beckwith beat Beach, 6–3, 6–2; Dulles beat Smith, 6–3, 5–7, 6–3. Third Round. — Beckwith beat Dulles, 7–5, 6–0, 6–3. Final and Championship Round. — O. S. Campbell (holder) defeated T. S. Beckwith (challenger), 6–4, 5–7, 6–2, 6–4. In the final round of the doubles, O. S. Campbell and G. S. Smith defeated R. V. Beach and H. G. Trevor, 7–5, 1–6, 10–8, 4–6, 9–7.

"POLLY."

Some Suggestions for Scoring in Lawn Tennis.

To keep a record of points in tennis, in the order in which they are made, showing at the same time how they are made, and to which player the ace belongs, is the object of the scorer. His work should be so simple that it will be easily understood by any person who is acquainted with the game, and, at the same time, it should give a complete history of how the match was won or lost.

In making out such a record, he will have to keep track of every ball played, and to do this correctly he must have his attention fixed constantly on the players, his eyes on the ball, and ready at all times to hear the call of the "men on the lines."

The detailed score should record the character of every ball on which a point is won, whether it be a placed ball from service, or a return placed at the end of a rest or rally, whether the ball be knocked out of court or sent into the net. Perhaps a double fault is made by the server, and this is to be shown. Was the ball lobbed or smashed? Was it driven down the side line or across court? All the different ways of handling a ball may be shown on the sheet of the scorer.

When the match is over, and the score is complete, the different aces are to be gathered. Those on

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placed balls which show the skill of the person to whose credit they stand, and also the "outs," "nets," and "double faults," or errors on which the other aces are scored. From this gathering of the earned aces and those won on errors, and their comparison, a per cent. or average may be made out, which will show the merit of the game played, as well as of the players.

Perhaps a good way to illustrate this plan for scoring is to take part of a match which was played at Newport in September, 1890, for the championship of America.

The following pages show a copy of the score which was made in the first set of that match, between Messrs. Slocum and Campbell.

When the ace is won by a placed ball, we use the letter (p), which is written in the centre of the square. In the upper right-hand corner of the square put a figure to show how many times the ball crossed the net (not counting service). If won on service use a dot (.).

It will be observed that the figures in the upper or server's row will be even and those of the "striker-out," will be odd. When no figure appears, it is understood that the ace was scored on the first return of the ball.

In the left-hand upper corner of the square put a letter (l–s–v–g–d–r–nr) to show what kind of a stroke was used. Was the ball lobbed (l)? Was it smashed (s)? Was it volleyed (v)? Was a ground stroke used (g)? Was it a drive (d)? or did the ball on the return strike the top of the net, and roll,

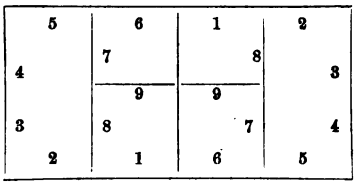
MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA, PLAYED AT NEWPORT, R. I., SEPTEMBER 3, 1890.

H. W. SLOCUM vs. O. S. CAMPBELL.

SET I.

Play began, 11.20. Set ended, 11.37.

Winner.	Game.	Server.	ACES.							
C.	1	C.	d o 2 7 4	d o 2 7 4	v n 9	d p 4 7 6	d o 2 7 4			
C.	2	S.	f	g p 3 2	n 2	v 3 p 8 5	n 8	p 3		
S.	3	C.	n 5	o	n	n	p			
C.	4	S.	n 5	nr p 2	p 5	p	n 2	o	p 3 o 2	o 5 o
C.	5	C.	o 2	p 8	p 6	o 5	n	p	o 2	o
S.	6	S.	n	n 2	o 2	s p 3	n			
C.	7	C.	o	p 2	o	p 4	o 4			
C.	8	S.	p 5	o	o 2	p 3	o 5			



Time, 17 minutes.

Games,	6 to 2.
Aces,	28 ,, 19.
p,	14 ,, 3.
o,	11 ,, 6.
n,	2 ,, 10.
f,	1 ,, 0.

p is for placed ball.
o is for ball knocked out.
n is for ball knocked into net.
f is for double fault.

Game.	SLOCUM.					CAMPBELL.				
	p	o	n	f	Total	p	o	n	f	Total
1					1	1	3			4
2			2		2	3			1	4
3	1	1	2		4			1		1
4	1	1	1		3	3	1	1		5
5	1	1	1		3	2	3			5
6		1	3		4	1				1
7		1			1	2	2			4
8		1			1	2	2			4
Total	3	6	10		19	14	11	2	1	28

Game	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	T	p	o	n	f
Slocum	1	2	4	3	3	4	1	1	19	3	6	10	0
Campbell	4	4	1	5	5	1	4	4	28	14	11	2	1

Aces on Service—Slocum, 3; Campbell, 3.
Average—Slocum, .157; Campbell, .5.

instead of bound, when it reached the ground (nr)? Perhaps the service was a roller (r).

In the right-hand lower corner of the square put a figure to show into what part of the court the ball was placed, and at the left-hand lower corner put a number to show from what part of the court the ball started. Was it smashed from the service line? or was the ace won by a careful lob from the base line? That these figures may have a meaning, we have shown a plan of the regulation court, with the lines numbered so that the course of the ball may be approximately shown.

The outs and nets are shown by an (o) and an (n) placed in the centre of the square, a double fault by (f), and are described by the numbers and letters in the different corners of the square, the same as we have done with the placed balls.

Referring now to our score of the match, we find that Mr. Campbell had the first service, and that he won the first ace, by his opponent sending the ball out of court, by a drive over the base line from the service line $\begin{vmatrix} a & 2 \\ 7 & o \end{vmatrix}$ after the ball had been returned twice. He $\begin{vmatrix} a & 2 \\ 7 & 4 \end{vmatrix}$ won the second ace in the same way. The third ace went to Mr. Slocum because Mr. Campbell volleyed the ball into the net from his position in the middle of the court. $\begin{vmatrix} v \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$ Mr. Campbell won the fourth ace by placing $\begin{vmatrix} n \\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$ the ball on the side line across court, from his position at the left end of the service line, the ball having been returned over the net four times. $\begin{vmatrix} a & 4 \\ 7 & p \end{vmatrix}$ $\begin{vmatrix} & \\ & 6 \end{vmatrix}$

The fifth and last ace was won by the same player, because his opponent knocked the ball over the base line again.

We now can take the aces of this, the first game of the set, and put them in the columns arranged for

Winner.	Game.	Server.	Order in which the aces were won, and how.								Slocum. Aces.					Campbell. Aces.				
			d 2 o 7 4	d 2 o 7 4		d 4 p 7 6	d 2 o 7 4		p	o	n	f	T	p	o	n	f	T
C.	1	C.			v n						1		1	1	3			4

them, on the opposite page in a line with the game, and find that the game was won by four aces to one, a placed ball and three "outs" to one "net."

By following out the other games of the set in the same way the full score of the set will be found, as shown on a previous page.

JOSEPH T. WHITTELSEY.

A Few Hints on the Selection and Care of Rackets.

During my many years' experience in lawn tennis I have frequently been called upon by players in all parts of the country to select rackets for them and to furnish advice in regard to the proper selection and care of same; so, thinking a few words on this subject might prove of value to tennis players, especially the rising generation, I write the following: —

Many players buy extremely light-weight rackets, say from 11½ to 12½ ounces.

This is entirely wrong, as rackets under 13 ounces in weight are necessarily made of very light, dry stock to keep the weight down, and frequently break and fail to give satisfaction, especially when used by men; they are only fit for children and ladies of moderate strength. None of our prominent players, either ladies or gentlemen, use light-weight rackets.

Rackets of from 13 to 15 ounces can be made of tough, springy wood as the limit of weight allows, and, consequently, are far more durable and satisfactory to play with than extremely light weights, which have not the spring, driving powers, and durability of medium and heavy weights. In selecting a racket more attention should be paid to how it feels in the hand than to actual weight; it should balance well and swing around easily and lightly, without a

tendency to be topheavy and to tire and strain the wrist, and should be of sufficient weight to insure being made of good, springy material.

For ladies' use I would recommend from 13 to 13½, and gentlemen's 13½ to 14½ ounces. The majority of gentlemen players of note use 14 and 14½ ounce rackets.

First-class rackets (such as made by Messrs. Wright & Ditson) are strung up to the utmost tension with gut that will not stretch. This makes them very susceptible to atmospheric changes and dampness; hence great care should be taken not to expose rackets to same by keeping them in damp places, laying them on the grass, or leaving them out-of-doors overnight. Rackets, to be kept in good condition, should be placed, when not in use, in a cool, dry place, inclosed in waterproof cases (I have always found mackintosh to be the best).

FRED S. MANSFIELD.

Pacific States Lawn Tennis Association.

MEMBERS.

California Lawn Tennis Club, San Francisco.
Lake Side Lawn Tennis Club, Oakland.
East Oakland Lawn Tennis Club, East Oakland.
University Lawn Tennis Club of Berkeley.
Saucelito Lawn Tennis Club of Saucelito.
Bellevue Lawn Tennis Club of Alameda.
Versailles Lawn Tennis Club, Alameda.
Alameda Lawn Tennis Club, Alameda.
San Rafael Lawn Tennis Club, San Rafael.
San José Lawn Tennis Club, San José.

Lawn Tennis on the Pacific Coast, 1890.

The third annual tournament for the single championship of the Pacific Coast was held at the Hotel Rafael, San Rafael, on July 4 and 5, in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. These courts are considered the most complete this side of Chicago, and are supplied with all the latest devices for the comfort of spectators and players. The courts are built of bituminous rock, rolled perfectly level. Ample space has been allowed, there being twenty feet between courts, twenty feet on the sides, and a runback of twenty-five feet. As an additional precaution, a six-foot walk runs clear around the courts, at an elevation of two feet, so that interference from spectators is impossible. Pavilions on either side of the courts, with raised seats, allow the spectators to witness every stroke in the set; and in order that the scores may be known at all times, each game is announced by a clever device of Mr. E. N. Bee, consisting of cards suspended upon each side of the scorer's stand, so that the numbers face the spectators. At the conclusion of each game a card is turned and the result can be seen all over the grounds.

The above tournament was held under the management of the California Lawn Tennis Club of San

Francisco, and three of the members, namely, W. Mayo Newhall, Mountford S. Wilson, and R. J. Woods, officiated as the tournament committee. The list of entries contained the names of all prominent players in the State, and most of the games were very spirited. Following will be found the scores in full: —

Preliminary Round. — R. W. Harrison beat N. Tilghman by default; G. H. Hellmann beat F. Griffin, 6–3, 6–1; A. Taylor beat E. N. Bee, 1–6, 6–2, 6–3; S. Hoffman beat W. R. Wheaton, 6–2, 6–2; E. B. Deane beat W. A. Magee, 2–6, 6–1, 6–1; C. N. Comstock beat J. Cook, 6–3, 7–5; W. Collier beat F. W. McNear, 1–6, 6–2, 7–5; O. Hoffman beat W. P. Trowbridge, Jr., 6–2, 6–3; C. P. Hubbard beat F. Sharon, 4–6, 6–3, 6–2; T. C. Berry beat J. A. Cades, 6–2, 6–2; T. Magee, Jr., beat A. T. Stewart, 6–3, 6–0; A. Wilberforce beat O. S. Howard, 6–1, 6–0; J. M. Kilgarif beat H. H. Haight, 6–2, 5–7, 6–1; C. R. Yates beat F. Fisher by default. First Round. — B. Mark beat R. W. Harrison, 6–2, 6–2; Hellmann beat Taylor, 6–3, 6–2; Deane beat S. Hoffman, 5–7, 6–4, 6–3; Comstock beat Collier, 6–2, 6–4; Hubbard beat O. Hoffman, 6–2, 6–4; Magee beat Berry, 6–0, 6–3; Yates beat Wilberforce, 6–2, 3–6, 6–1; Kilgarif beat W. B. Bowen, 6–1, 6–2. Second Round. — Marx beat Hellmann by default; Deane beat Comstock, 6–3, 5–7, 6–2; Magee beat Hubbard, 6–4, 6–4; Yates beat Kilgarif, 6–1, 6–1. Third Round. — Marx beat Deane, 7–5, 4–6, 6–1; Yates beat Magee, 6–1, 6–2. Final Round. — Yates beat Marx, 7–5, 6–4, 6–2. Championship Round. — W. H. Taylor, Jr. (holder), beat C. R. Yates (challenger), 6–4, 9–7, 6–0.

C. F. MARTIN,
Canadian College Champion.

Southern California Lawn Tennis Association.

ORGANIZED MARCH, 1887.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Abbot Kinney, *President.*
Mr. W. H. Young, *Vice-President.*
Mr. Robert H. Lindsay, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Executive Committee.

Mr. G. L. Waring.
Mr. A. Campbell-Johnston.
Mr. W. L. Corson.
Mr. C. Chase.
Mr. Abbot Kinney, *ex officio.*
Mr. W. H. Young ,,
Mr. R. H. Lindsay ,,

Annual Meeting and Tournament held at Santa Monica in August, 1890.

Champions, M. R. Carter and Miss Carter.

LOS ANGELES LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Mr. E. B. Tufts, *President.*
Mr. F. Forrester, *Vice-President.*
Mr. M. F. Manning, *Secretary.*
Mr. A. W. Allen, *Treasurer.*
Total membership, 113.
Club Colors, Silver Gray and Navy Blue.

PASADENA LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Mr. A. Campbell-Johnston, *President.*
Mr. C. A. Scharff, *Secretary.*
Mr. H. H. Suesserott, *Treasurer.*

Executive Committee.

Mr. P. A. Van-Doren.
Mr. H. H. Rose.
Mr. R. H. Lindsay.
Mr. R. T. Vanderwort.
Mr. A. Campbell-Johnston.
Mr. C. A. Scharff.
Mr H. H. Suesserott.
Membership, 60.
Club Colors, Orange and White.

RIVERSIDE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Executive Committee.

Mr. G. L. Waring, *President.*
Mr. M. H. Crawford, *Vice-President.*
Mr. B. B. Wright, *Secretary-Treasurer.*
Mr. W. E. West.
Mr. R. Hart.
Mr. H Kearne.
Mr J H Wright.
Membership, 35.
Club Colors, Blue and White.

ARCADIA LAWN TENNIS CLUB, SANTA MONICA.

Mr. W. H. Young, *President.*
Mr. E. G. Woodhouse, *Vice-President.*
Mr. E. Cawston, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Executive Committee.

Mr. G. L. Waring.
Mr. Roy Jones.
Mr. E. Barry.
Membership, 23.
Club Colors, Red and White.

SANTA MONICA LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Mr. R. P. Carter, *President.*
Mr. D. D. Acker, *Vice-President.*
Mr. W. L. Corson, *Secretary-Treasurer.*
Membership, 15.
Club Colors, Olive Green and Strawberry Pink.

Besides the Clubs mentioned here as belonging to the Southern California Lawn Tennis Association, there are several others in Los Angeles, Pasadena, Pomona, Colton, San Bernardino, San Diego, Redondo Beach, Orange, Anaheim, San Gabriel, Sierra Madre, Santa Barbara, Duarte.

The New Canadian Lawn Tennis Association.

At the Queen's Hotel in Toronto, on July 1, there gathered, for the purpose of forming a National Association, similar to the U. S. N. L. T. A., representatives from the Toronto, Victoria, Park, Granite, Rosedale, and Osgoode Hall Lawn Tennis Clubs of Toronto, the McGill University and Côté St. Antoine Lawn Tennis Clubs of Montreal, the St. Catherine's Lawn Tennis Club, the Peterboro Lawn Tennis Club, and the Petrolea Lawn Tennis Club. All tennis clubs in Canada were made eligible for membership upon payment of an annual fee. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers were elected: —

President.

C. S. HYMAN, London Lawn Tennis Association.

Vice-President.

H. GORDON MACKENZIE, Toronto Lawn Tennis Association.

Secretary-Treasurer.

CHARLES SWABEY, Victoria Lawn Tennis Club, Toronto, Ontario.

Executive Committee.

J. L. CAPREOL, Victoria Lawn Tennis Club, Toronto.
H. ABBOTT, McGill Lawn Tennis Club, Montreal.
C. F. MARTIN, McGill Lawn Tennis Club, Montreal.
W. GIBBS, Granite Lawn Tennis Club, Toronto.
E. G. RYKERT, St. Catherine's Lawn Tennis Club, Ontario.
A. C. GALT, Toronto Lawn Tennis Club, Toronto.
J. F. HILLMUTH, London Lawn Tennis Club, London, Ont.
A. E. PLUMMER, Toronto Lawn Tennis Club, Toronto.
G. DE C. O'GRADY, Ottawa Lawn Tennis Club, Ottawa, Ont.

The Canadian Lawn Tennis Association Tournament.

The first tournament held by the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association for the championship of Canada began on the grounds of the Toronto Lawn Tennis Club on September 2, and concluded on September 5. The weather was all that could be desired and the grounds were in perfect condition, reflecting great credit on the club. Many of the best Canadian players were unable to attend the meeting, and there were fewer entries from the States than usual.

The match between Tanner and Plummer was probably the best in the tournament, Plummer's placing down the side lines being admirable. Tanner played well throughout, and when allowed to get on the service line did great execution, being marvelously quick and active. In the doubles the play was below the general average of recent years; the final match was, however, very close and interesting, Swabey playing an especially good game.

The championship tournament of 1891 will be held in July. It has not been definitely decided where it will be held, but the probability is that the Toronto club grounds will be again selected, being probably the best grass courts on the continent, with the additional advantage of having two excellent cinder courts which can be used in case of wet weather.

The scores follow: —

Singles. Preliminary Round. — H. G. Mackenzie (Toronto L. T. C.) beat G. McDougall (Ramsay L. T. C.), by default; R. A. Bailey (London L. T. C.) beat C. R. Hamilton (Victoria L. T. C.), 6–3, 7–5; A. M. Kirkpatrick (Toronto L. T. C.) beat R. W. Matthews (Park L. T. C.), 6–2, 3–6, 7–5; W. Smith (Buffalo L. T. C.) beat A. L. Peiler (Victoria L. T. C.), 6–4, 6–1.

First Round. — Bailey beat Mackenzie, by default; W. Alexander (Park L. T. C.) beat C. Swabey (Victoria L. T. C.), 6–4, 6–1; V. C. Brown (Park L. T. C.) beat C. Wheeler (Buffalo L. T. C.), 4–6, 6–3, 6–2; E. Tanner (Buffalo L. T. C.) beat A. E. Plummer (Toronto L. T. C.), 6–4, 10–8; Kirkpatrick beat Smith, 6–1, 6–3; E. S. Griffin (Victoria L. T. C.) beat R. S. Wood (London L. T. C.), 6–0, 6–0; S. A. Jones (Victoria L. T. C.) beat J. H. Moss (Park L. T. C.), 6–2, 9–7; O. R. Macklem (Toronto L. T. C.) beat E. J. Rykert (St. Catherine's L. T. C.), 6–3, 6–4.

Second Round. — Alexander beat Bailey, 3–6, 6–4, 6–4; Tanner beat Brown, 6–2, 6–2; Kirkpatrick beat Griffin, 4–6, 6–3, 6–4; Macklem beat Jones, 6–2, 6–0.

Third Round. — Tanner beat Alexander, 7–5, 4–6, 6–4; Macklem beat Kirkpatrick, 4–6, 6–3, 6–1.

Final Round. — Tanner beat Macklem, 6–2, 6–3, 6–3.

Doubles. First Round. — Hamilton and Matthews beat Wheeler and partner by default; Swabey and Griffin beat Jones and Rykert, 6–3, 6–3; Tanner and Smith beat Wood and Bailey, 6–3, 6–1; Alexander and Blackwood beat Kirkpatrick and Williams, 5–7, 7–5, 6–2.

Second Round. — Swabey and Griffin beat Hamilton and Matthews, 6–1, 3–6, 6–1; Tanner and Smith beat Alexander and Blackwood, 6–1, 6–2.

Final Round. — Tanner and Smith beat Swabey and Griffin, 3–6, 6–4, 6–4, 7–5.

A championship cup was offered for competition in singles, to be held by the winner of the tournament for one year, and if won three years successively by the same person to become his personal property. The winner of the tournament each year will also receive a handsome prize. Two championship cups will be offered this year to the winners of the doubles under the same conditions as the singles trophy. Prizes will be given to the doubles winners also.

The committee who took charge of the event were Messrs. W. Gillespie, Park L. T. C.; H. Gordon Mackenzie, Toronto L. T. C.; A. C. Galt, Toronto L. T. C.; J. L. Capreol, Victoria L. T. C., and the secretary, Charles Swabey.

Lawn Tennis at Montreal, Canada.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF MONTREAL.

The singles and doubles championships of Montreal, Canada, which were played on the grounds of the McGill Lawn Tennis Club, resulted in an easy victory for Mr. C. F. Martin in the singles. The doubles were won by Davies and Campbell. The scores follow: —

Singles. Preliminary Round. — H. Abbott beat J. Louson, 6–2, 6–1; A. W. Martin beat H. E. Suckling, 6–4, 6–4.

First Round. — A. W. Martin beat H. Abbott, 6–2, 6–3; C. W. Yorker beat C. Hughes, 6–0, 6–2; T. R. Davies beat J. D. Campbell, 6–1, 6–4; C. F. Martin beat H. G. Mackenzie, 6–1, 6–3.

Second Round. — C. W. Yorker beat A. W. Martin, 6–0, 6–2; C. F. Martin beat T. R. Davies, 6–2, 6–4.

Final Round. — C. F. Martin beat C. W. Yorker, 6–1, 6–2, 6–3.

Doubles. Preliminary Round. — Martin brothers beat Tabor and Drummond, 6–4, 6–0; Suckling and Archibald beat Ogilvy and Pangman, 6–3, 6–3.

First Round. — Davies and Campbell beat Suckling and Archibald, 6–1, 6–2; Martin brothers beat Mackenzie and Dixon, 6–4, 6–3.

Final Round. — Davies and Campbell beat Martin brothers, 6–3, 6–1, 3–6, 6–3.

McGill University Lawn Tennis Club.

MONTREAL, February 17, 1891.

The third annual meeting of the McGill University Lawn Tennis Club was held in the University hall on Monday evening last, when a large and enthusiastic number of members were present. Prof. C. H. McLeod presided. The reading of the annual reports showed the rapid progress of the association and the remarkable success of the organization, though as yet so young. Several radical changes were made in the constitution and by-laws of considerable importance to the club. It is extremely probable also that a special day in each week will be appointed for the entertainment of friends of the members, and it is further hoped that a gravel court will soon be laid to be available in rainy weather. The election of officers for the ensuing season resulted as follows: Honorary President, Sir William Dawson; President, Prof. C. H. McLeod, M.E.; Vice-President, Mr. Wilfrid T. Skaife, B.SC.; Secretary, Mr. C. F. Martin; Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Kinghorn, Jr.; Committee: Dr. D. J. Evans, Mr. J. E. Binmore, Mr. W. Donahue.

Maritime Provinces Lawn Tennis Association.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR 1891.

President, Colonel Charles Snow, Pictou, N. S.

Vice-President, Prof. C. G. D. Roberts, King's College, Windsor, N. S.

Secretary and Treasurer, A. J. Campbell, Truro, N. S.

And an Executive Committee of one representative from each Club in the Association.

There are now thirteen clubs in the association, and this number will probably be increased to twenty during the coming season.

The first tournament of the association was held on the ground of the Truro L. T. Club, Truro, N. S., on August 5 and 7, 1890. The players were very enthusiastic and every set was hotly contested, and with the assistance of faultless weather the first meeting was very successful. The best match of the tourney was the first in Gentlemen's Singles, between Captain Bruce of the Seventy-sixth Duke of Wellington Regiment, at present in Halifax, N. S., and Mr. P. A. Turner, lieutenant of the same regiment, these two players being very equally matched; the last set was finally won by Captain Bruce, the score being 8–6.

Captain Bruce and Mr. Turner also won the Gentlemen's Doubles, their opponents in the firsts being

JOSEPH WHITTLESEY,
Official Scorer.

Misses Reed and Wiltshire of the Kentville, N. S., Club, the score being 6–46–16–4. The other winners in the tournament were: Ladies' Singles, Miss Wiltshire, Kentville, N. S.; Ladies' Doubles, Misses Ball and Newberry, of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The prizes, which were championship gold medals, were presented by Mrs. Snow, wife of the president of the association, Colonel Snow. The meeting of 1890 was brought to a close with a ball given by the Truro Tennis Club under the auspices of the M. P. L. T. A. The outlook of tennis for 1891 is very bright. Our tournament for 1891 is to be held at St. John, N. B., some time in August, the date to be fixed in May.

Lawn Tennis in the White Mountains.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT MAPLEWOOD.

A very interesting Tennis Tournament took place on the fine dirt courts of Maplewood Hotel. A great many spectators from Bethlehem as well as the guests of the Maplewood watched with pleasure the exciting contests. There were thirteen entries in singles and five in doubles. The Twin Mountain House, Sinclair House, Mount Agassiz House, the Uplands, and one or two small cottages were represented.

Most interest was taken in the contest for first prize in singles between C. G. Sands, champion of Cornell, and a guest of the Maplewood, and E. P. Gates, a guest of the Sinclair House. After a hot struggle, Mr. Sands was declared the winner.

Sands and Hopkins played a very interesting series with Lord and Lamson, for the first prize in doubles. Lord and Lamson throughout showed wonderful tennis, outplaying their opponents at every point, and gained the first prize.

The full score of the tournament was as follows:

Singles.

Pierce beat L. B. Goodrich, 6–1, 6–3.
Reeves beat L. M. Forbes, by default.
C. A. Hardy beat C. L. Goodrich, 6–4, 6–3.
C. G. Sands beat L. L. Hopkins, 7–5, 1–6, 6–4.

B. W. Lord beat E. R. Lamson, 6–4, 6–0.
Cobb beat C. H. Allen, 6–4, 6–0.
Pierce beat Wiltbank, 6–1, 6–3.
E. P. Gates beat Reeves, 6–4, 6–3.
C. G. Sands beat C. A. Hardy, 6–3, 3–6, 6–1.
Cobb beat B. W. Lord, 6–3, 6–4.
E. P. Gates beat Pierce, 6–4, 7–5.
C. G. Sands beat Cobb, 6–2, 6–1.
C. G. Sands beat E. P. Gates, 6–1, 6–4, 4–6, 6–3.

Doubles.

Messrs. Gates Brothers beat Goodrich Brothers, 6–2, 6–4.
Messrs. Lamson and Lord beat Messrs. Reeves and Hardy, 6–2, 4–6, 6–2.
Messrs. Hopkins and Sands beat Gates Brothers, 6–3, 6–4.
Messrs. Lamson and Lord beat Messrs. Hopkins and Sands, 2–6, 6–2, 11–13, 6–3, 6–4.

LAWN TENNIS AT INTERVALE, N. H.

Tennis Tournament for the Championship of the Eastern White Mountains, held at Intervale, N. H., on the courts of Melanchthon M. Hurd and General Francis A. Walker, August 27, 1890, and following days.

Winners.

First Prize, Singles, George A. Hurd, 6–0, 6–1, 6–1.
Second Prize, Singles, Daniel George.

Doubles. First Prize.

Messrs. George A. Hurd and Frederic Goodwin, 6–1, 6–3, 4–6, 3–6, 10–8.

Second Prize.

Messrs. Daniel George and Francis Walker.

The Ladies and Lawn Tennis.

The Charm Women Bring to Tennis.

Of the charm that women bring to the game I need not speak. They are strong in subtleties of play, which, but for them, might never be cultivated. They are graceful and gentle; they have spirit and enthusiasm; and in tennis, as in other things, they stimulate man to do his best. How they thank you with a look! how they rejoice with you! how they comfort you! how often they outdo expectation! and how pretty they are! If they fight against you, what winsome, if not winning, adversaries! Of course there are women who don't play well. But it would be a bad day for lawn tennis were it to discard the feminine element. Professionalism would follow, and then, good-by to it.

The game has created not only a large manufacturing industry but a considerable literature. The only way to learn it is to play it, and never to play it carelessly. Never, if possible, play with an opponent whom you know you can beat; and have as great a variety of opponents as you can secure. A good style and method, easily acquired, are half the battle; practice, self-possession, and confidence are the other half. There is such a thing as playing too constantly, and too long at a time. If you come

tired to the game, or mentally disaffected, your play will deteriorate fifty per cent. But, when all the conditions are right, it is the loveliest game in the world. — *Lady Writer.*

Lawn Tennis Dress.

"I want something nice, but not too costly, for my daughter's tennis dress," is the request made by so many ladies. For twelve, thirteen, and fourteen dollars, one can buy, and have fitted, dresses like the following lawn tennis dress.

A French flannel, striped in alternate wide and narrow bands of navy blue on a white ground, is made full skirted over a silesia or paper-muslin petticoat. A blouse of the striped has a sailor collar and deep cuffs of solid blue, with a narrow line of gilt braid running about the edge. A blazer does not come made for this simple frock, but there are quantities of these multi-colored coats on another counter, and, by careful searching, one of the solid white or blue, and often a striped coat to match the dress goods, is found. Two dollars will buy a pretty, serviceable blazer, that, so long as it is useful, can never be unfashionable.

Another stylish little outing dress has the box-pleated skirt of shepherd's plaid in fine checks of dark blue and white, a Garibaldi waist of blue surah, and a coat of shepherd's plaid lined with blue. A ribbon belt with silver buckles and a soft blue scarf are the only addenda needed.

Lawn Tennis Develops the Girls.

There are three things which every girl ought to learn how to do — to swim, to fence, and to hold her weight easily with her arms. Lawn tennis has done more to develop among girls a taste for outdoor sports than have all other exercises combined. We sometimes hear of cases of injury from overindulgence in this sport, but where one is injured, hundreds are benefited. The injury is not the fault of the sport, but is due to carelessness and overexertion at improper times, a danger which should be guarded against in all exercise.

The old-fashioned idea that a girl, to be ladylike, must not run or walk rapidly is fast disappearing.

England's Lady Champion.

Miss Lottie Dod, the well-known English lady tennis player, and joint champion of England with Mr. J. C. Kay in the mixed doubles, lives near Liverpool. She is twenty years of age and weighs one hundred and sixty pounds; is healthy, ruddy, and as strong as a man, but with all her training has not lost a particle of her womanliness.

ODORLESS DRESSING

FOR

TENNIS COURTS.

The perfect Tennis Court on a club or private estate must have a smooth surface of fine grass, so firmly rooted as to secure a tough, strong sod that will endure the constant wear. To attain this result the best authorities agree on using some fertilizer whose constituent parts are of such fertilizing force that they will produce this sturdy, vigorous growth of grass.

We believe that our Odorless Dressing is peculiarly adapted for Tennis Courts, and we have therefore made arrangements to handle this Fertilizer exclusively.

PRICES.

25	**lbs. for**	**2,500 square feet of Court**	. . . . .	**$1.00**
50	**,,**	**5,000 ,, ,,**	**,,**	**1.75**
100	**,,**	**One-quarter acre**	**,,**	**3.00**
200	**,,**	**One-half acre**	**,,**	**5.50**

WRIGHT & DITSON.

CERTIFICATES OF ADOPTION.

JOSEPH S. CLARK, *President.* H. W. SLOCUM, JR., *Vice-President.* VALENTINE G. HALL, *Treasurer.*

UNITED STATES NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., *February 28, 1891.*

Messrs. WRIGHT & DITSON, 580 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen,— It affords me great pleasure to communicate to you the fact that at the Annual Meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, held at the Hoffman House, New York, on Friday, 13th inst., the Wright & Ditson ball was, by unanimous vote of the Association, adopted as the regulation ball for the ensuing year. I remain,

Very truly yours, CHAS. E. STICKNEY, *Secretary.*

Messrs. WRIGHT & DITSON. NEW HAVEN, *February 7, 1891.*

Dear Sirs,— It gives me great pleasure to inform you that your ball has been re-adopted by the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association for the year of 1891. Yours truly, JOHN HOWLAND, *Secretary.*

Messrs. WRIGHT & DITSON, Boston, Mass. WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 31, 1891.*

Gentlemen,— At the Regular Annual Meeting of the Southern Lawn Tennis Association, held in this city, March 27, your ball was adopted as the regulation tennis ball for the season of 1891.

Yours respectfully, H. W. SPOFFORD, *Sec'y and Treas.*

Messrs. WRIGHT & DITSON, Boston, Mass. TORONTO, Canada, *January 22, 1891.*

Dear Sirs,— I have much pleasure in certifying that at the first meeting of this Association, held in July, 1890, your ball was adopted as the regulation ball of the Association.

Yours truly, CHARLES SWABEY, *Hon. Sec.*

Messrs. WRIGHT & DITSON, Boston, Mass. TRURO, N. S., *February 6, 1891.*

Gentlemen,— At the last Annual Meeting of the Maritime Provinces Lawn Tennis Association, held in Truro, N. S., August 5, 1890, your championship ball was re-adopted as the regulation ball for the year 1891.

Yours very truly, A. J. CAMPBELL, *Sec'y and Treas.*

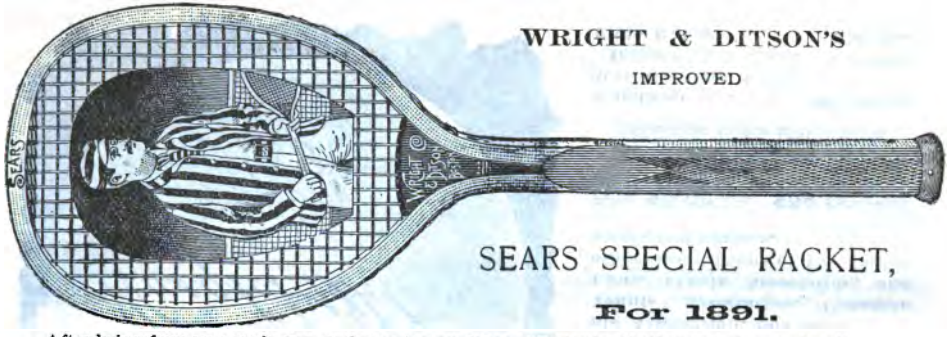
WRIGHT & DITSON'S CHAMPIONSHIP LAWN TENNIS BALL.

Official Ball of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, Southern Lawn Tennis Association, Canadian Lawn Tennis Association, and other Associations of the United States and Canada.

Price, **$5.00** doz. **$54.00** gross.

Regulation Lawn Tennis Balls.

Handicap	**$3.50 doz.**
Wet Weather, Fancy Rubber	**2.75 doz.**
Plain Rubber . . .	**2.50 doz.**



WRIGHT & DITSON'S

IMPROVED

SEARS SPECIAL RACKET,

For 1891.

After being four seasons in use, and showing qualities superior to all other rackets, we place it **upon the** market for the season of 1891, with several improvements which are sure to add to its already high **qualities.**

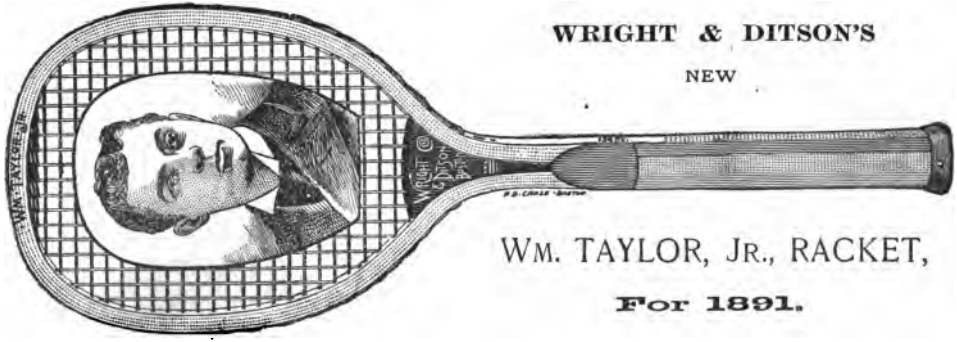
During the past season our Sears special was used by the Champion Campbell, Huntington, **Knapp,** Hovey, Sears, and numerous other leading players.

We have this season made this racket heavier in the frame at both shoulders, which adds **much to** its strength, balance, spring, and service.

The wood from which the frame is made is thoroughly seasoned, carefully selected, straight-**grained,** second-growth white ash, with mahogany throat handsomely finished in gold.

The stringing is the very highest grade of GENUINE ENGLISH red and white gut, and is done only by the most expert stringers. The handle is handsomely checkered after the manner of a fine gun stock, which insures a firm grasp and perfect control of the racket. More of these rackets were sold and used last year in the United States and Canada than all other *so-called* **first-class rackets combined.**

Price, $7; Cork Handle, $7.50.

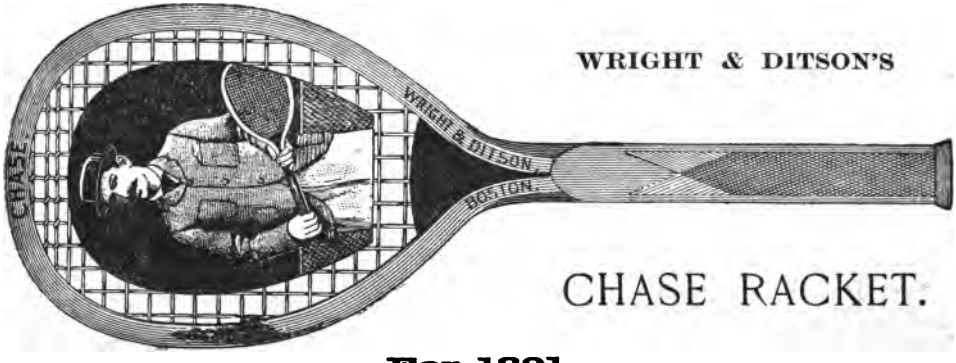


This is our new racket for 1891. It is about the same as the Celebrated Sears, and preferred by those who use a smooth instead of a checkered handle. This racket was designed by C. R. Yates, of the California Lawn Tennis Club, for Wm. Taylor, Jr., champion of the Pacific coast.

The frame is made from the best selected, thoroughly seasoned, straight-grained, second-growth white ash, with mahogany throat branded in gold.

The stringing is done (by experts only) in red and white GENUINE ENGLISH gut of the highest grade, which has proven to be the best for all high-grade rackets.

Price, $7; Cork Handle, $7.50.



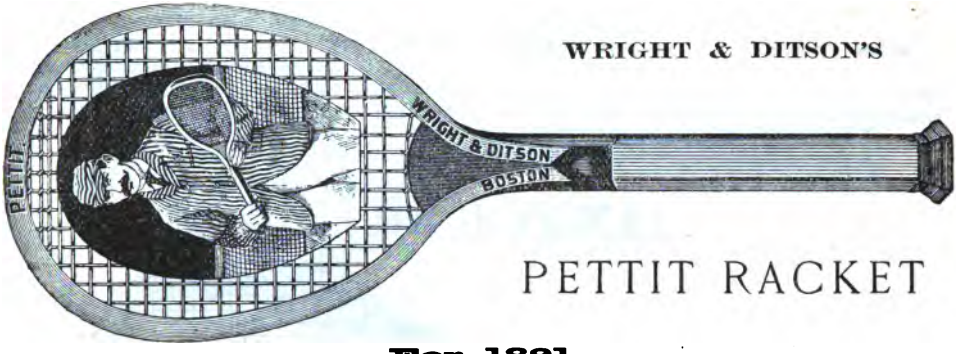
WRIGHT & DITSON'S

CHASE RACKET.

For 1891.

This is a new addition to our already large line of Rackets, made for and used by Charles A. Chase, of Chicago, the Western Champion. The frame is made from the best selected white ash, with ebonized throat and handsomely checkered handle. The stringing is of the best all red ENGLISH gut and done only by our most skilled stringers.

PRICE . . . . . $6.00. **With Cork Handle . . . . . $6.50.**



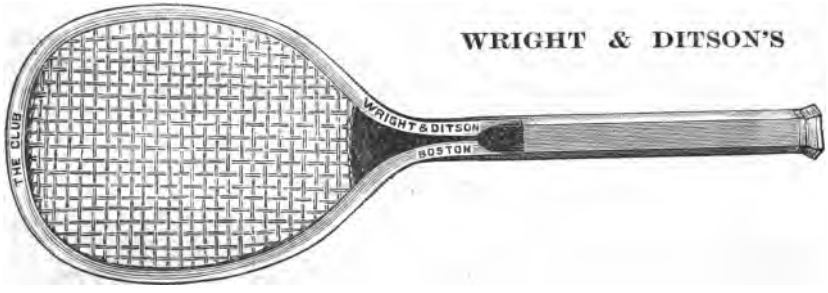
WRIGHT & DITSON'S

PETTIT RACKET

For 1891.

This is one of our latest in Tennis Rackets, made for and used by THOS. PETTIT, the Champion of the world. Strung with half English and half German red and white gut, we can safely recommend it to our customers as being far superior to any of the so-called English-strung rackets in the market.

PRICE . . . . . $5.50. With Cork Handle . . . . $6.00.



WRIGHT & DITSON'S

CLUB RACKET

For 1891.

This is another new production for 1891. The frame is made from selected ash, with ebonized throat, and strung with red and white gut, half-English and half-American. It is a very fine racket throughout, and one that will guarantee a large sale.

PRICE - - - - - - - $4.75 **With Cork Handle - - - - $5.25**

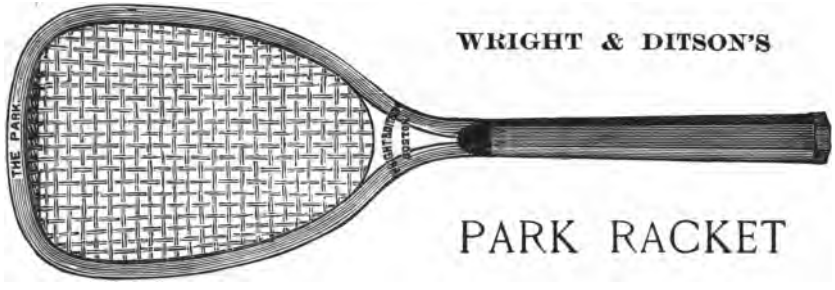
WRIGHT & DITSON'S

LONGWOOD RACKET

FOR 1891.

This is the second year we have offered this popular racket to the trade, and, judging from its enormous sale, it is safe to say that it is one of the most desirable ones we make. The frame is made from selected white ash, with walnut throat, all nicely finished, and strung with the best quality American gut.

PRICE . . . . . $4.00. **With Cork Handle . . . . . $4.50.**



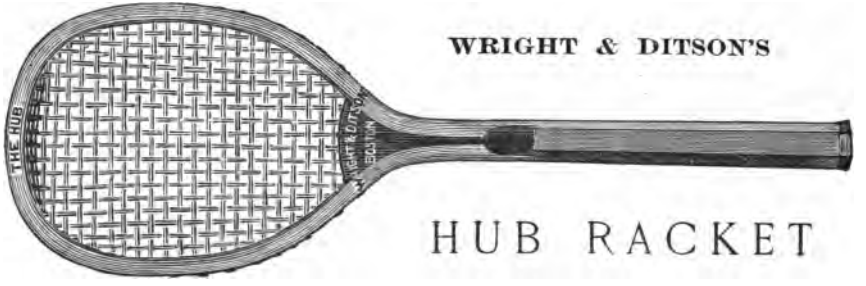
WRIGHT & DITSON'S

PARK RACKET

For 1891.

This is a full-sized Racket, made the same shape as the "Tate," which is sold to the trade at large as a $5.00 racket. The frame is made from good selected white ash, with a white holly throat, nicely finished, and strung with a nice quality of gut.

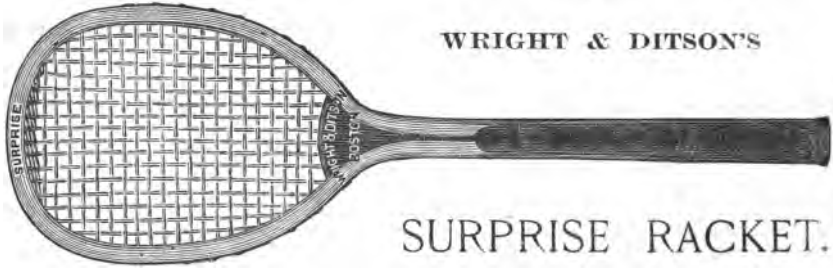
PRICE . . . . . $3.00.



For 1891.

This is a new racket this year, introduced to supply a demand for a full-sized racket at a popular price. The frame is made of good ash, with mahogany throat, all well finished and strung with good gut.

PRICE . . . . . $2.50.



WRIGHT & DITSON'S

SURPRISE RACKET.

This is an old standby with us, and one that has met with an extraordinary sale. It is a youth's racket, well made and finished, stringing good, and calculated to stand.

PRICE . . . . . **$2.00.**

THE STAR RACKET.

This is the cheapest racket we make, and is as low as it is consistent to make anything of the name, and expect any service from it. Designed especially for children's use, and for playing Battledore and Shuttlecock as well.

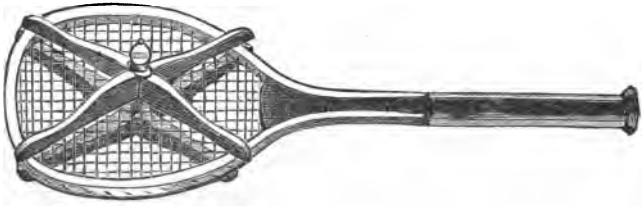
PRICE . . . . . **$1.50.**

RE-STRINGING RACKETS.

We make a **SPECIALTY** of this branch of our business, and are constantly in receipt of Rackets to be re-strung, of every known make, and from all parts of the United States and Canada.
This work is done by our most scientific stringers, and none but first quality gut is used.

PRICES.

Rackets re-strung with best quality of gut	$1.75
" " " extra quality English gut	2.75

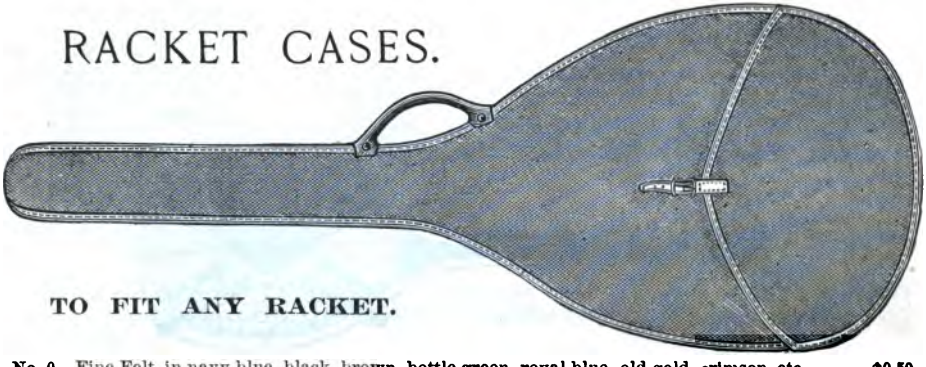


WRIGHT & DITSON'S "STAR" RACKET PRESS.

This press is cheap, simple and durable. Every player should keep his racket in one of them, when not in use, to prevent warping, especially when it has been exposed to moisture or used at the sea-shore.

Price $1.00

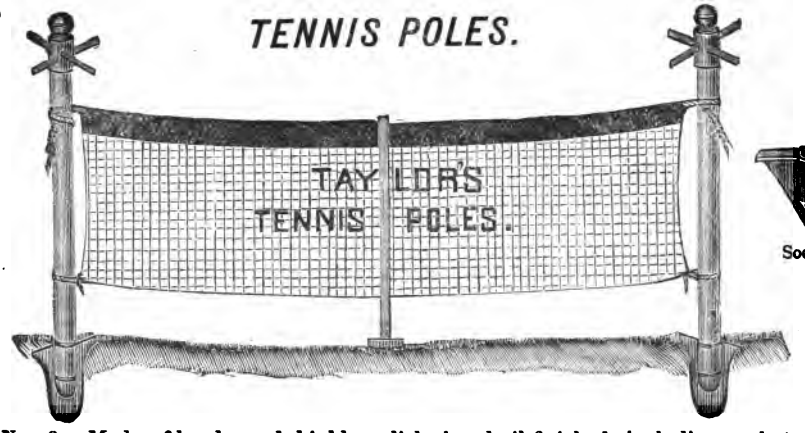
RACKET CASES.



TO FIT ANY RACKET.

No. 0.	Fine Felt, in navy blue, black, brown, bottle green, royal blue, old gold, crimson, etc.	$0.50
No. 1.	Fine Carriage Cloth, in navy blue, brown, and bottle green	.75
No. 2.	English Green Baize	1.00
No. 3.	Brown English Canvas, Leather trimmed	1.00
No. 3½.	English Para, in several shades of brown russet, fine leather trimmed. Warranted waterproof	1.25
No. 4.	Brown Mackintosh, imported, trimmed with leather, waterproof	1.50
No. 5.	Soft Pebbled Russet Grain Leather, nicely bound with Calfskin	2.00
No. 6.	Fine Pebbled Russet Bag Leather	3.00
No. 7.	Fine Stiff Bridle Leather, made by hand, banjo-case style	4.50

TENNIS POLES.



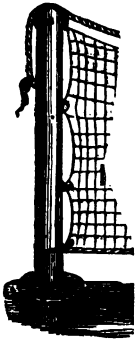
Socket.

No. 0. Made of hard wood, highly polished and oil finished, including sockets. Price, per pair $6.00

No. 1. Same as No. 0, only with one pole shod with iron, especially adapted for driving the socket into the ground. Price, per pair, including sockets . 7.50

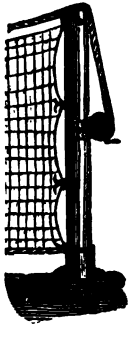
IMPROVED REGULATION CENTRE IRON.

We have IMPROVED the above this season, so that it will hold the net at regulation height without the use of string, and can be easily and quickly adjusted. Price each, nicely galvanized, $0.75



WRIGHT & DITSON'S IMPROVED LAWN TENNIS POLES

Do away with guy ropes, are easily and quickly adjusted, and are strong and durable, being made of solid ash and iron, finely finished. The net is adjusted by the small crank, illustrated in cut. Price of poles complete, $5.00.



SECTIONAL NET POLES.

		Per Pair.
No. 9.	Hardwood, Jointed	$0.60
No. 10.	Hardwood, Polished, with Brass Ferrules, 1¼ in. diameter	1.00
No. 11.	White Ash, Polished and Painted, Brass Ferrules, Fancy Turned Tops, 1¼ in. diameter	2.00
No. 12.	White Ash, Polished, Painted, and Gilded, Brass Ferrules, Fancy Turned Tops, 1¾ in. diameter	3.00
No. 12½.	White Ash, Polished, Painted, and Gilded, Nickel Ferrules, Fancy Turned Tops, with Flags, 2 in. diameter	5.00

SOLID NET POLES.

		Per Pair.
No. 13.	"The Longwood," Rock Maple, Polished, 1½ in. diameter, with Crossbar at bottom and Screw-eye at top to keep net at regulation height	$1.25
No. 13½.	Same as No. 13, without Crossbar and Screw-eye	1.00
No. 14.	Small Poles, same style as No. 13, to be used for single court	.75
No. 14½.	Rock Maple, Polished, with Brass Ferrule and Steel Spike at bottom, and Screw-eyes for attaching net. These poles are especially adapted to board courts	1.50
No. 16.	White Ash, Fancy Painted Tops, 1⅞ in. diameter	1.75
No. 20.	Back Net Poles, 8 feet long	1.75

GUY ROPES, RUNNERS, AND PEGS.

		Per Set.
No. 0.	Fine Hemp Rope, 4 Plain Pegs, 4 Runners	$0.25
No. 1.	Medium-sized Cotton Ropes, 4 Plain Pegs, 4 Runners	.50
No. 2.	Large Cotton Ropes, 4 Large Polished Maple Pegs, 4 Runners	.80
No. 3.	Large Braided Ropes, 4 Extra Large Polished Ash Pegs, 4 Runners	1.25

MALLETS FOR DRIVING PEGS.

		Each.
No. 1.	Plain Ash	$0.10
No. 2.	Polished Maple	.25
No. 3.	Polished Lignumvitæ or Boxwood	.50

RUBBERS FOR RACKET HANDLES.

Black Rubber, by mail, each		$0.25
Red	„ „ „	.50

IMPROVED TENNIS BALL CARRIER AND HOLDER.

Fine Linen Netting, Folding Frame $0.75
Cotton Netting, Folding Frame 50

LAWN TENNIS MEASURES.

No. 1. Fine 100-foot Tape $1.00
No. 2. One-half inch Tape, handsomely encased in polished and enameled brass, with full diagram and dimensions of court on one side 2.00
No. 4. Same as No. 2, except larger and made of finer linen . 3.00
No. 5. Fine Metallic, made up in the best manner, warranted 6.00
No. 6. Surveyor's Chain, graduated and marked especially for laying out tennis courts, warranted accurate . . . 5.00

PRICE $6.00.

COLUMBIA TENNIS AND LAWN MARKER.

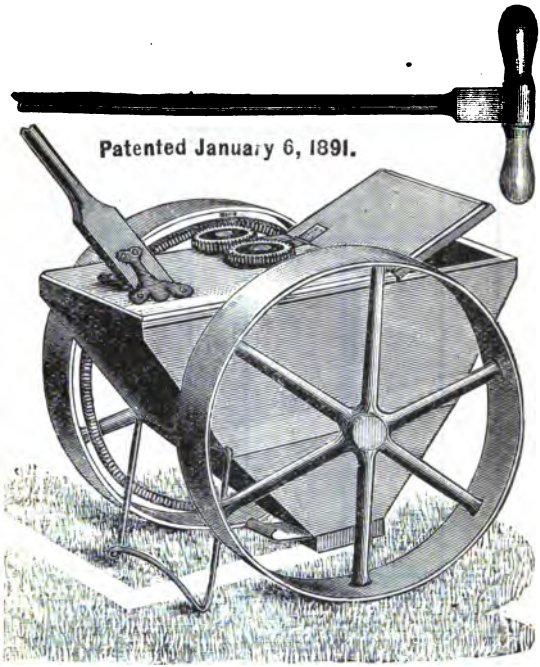
This is a neat, light, compact, and durable Marker, made of tin and iron, nicely painted, and is simple and easy to operate. Contact in full view. It makes a clean, even ribbon line, and will mark or not as desired, as it delivers only while running. Has no valves or cocks to adjust or get out of order, and is warranted to give satisfaction.

NOTE.--In marking out a court, whitening should be used in preference to lime. Mix the whitening in a pail about three-fourths full of water, to about the consistency of paint, before placing in the marker. This will be sufficient for marking one court.

WRIGHT & DITSON,

Sole Manufacturers. - - - - BOSTON, MASS.

Acme Lawn Tennis Marker.

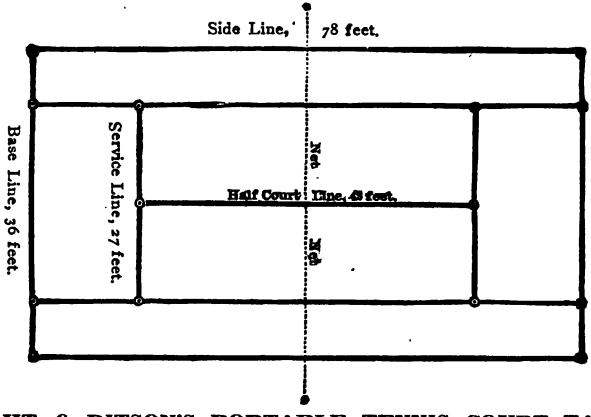


PARTICULARLY ADAPTED for DIRT or CINDER COURTS.

PRICE . . . . . $5.00.

WRIGHT & DITSON

Sole Manufacturers.



WRIGHT & DITSON'S PORTABLE TENNIS COURT TAPES.

These Tapes are *especially adapted* for clay, cinder, and grass courts. Being light and compact, they can be easily carried and set out almost anywhere in a very short time. They are made up into sets consisting of a sufficient number of strong pieces of webbing (mounted with brass at each intersecting point) for marking out a court correctly. The Tapes are fastened to the ground by means of pins and staples which accompany each set.

Double Court, per set	$5.00
Single Court, "	4.00
Extra Galvanized Staples, per hundred	.75

WRIGHT & DITSON'S LAWN TENNIS SETS.

No. 00. Two Star Rackets; one net, No. 100; one pair poles, No. 9; two plain balls; one set guys, runners, and pegs, No. 0; one mallet, No. 1; one book rules. All complete in a strong box. Price $5.00

No. 0. Four Star Rackets; one net, No. 100; one pair poles, No. 9; two plain balls; one set guys, runners, and pegs, No. 0; one mallet, No. 1; one book rules. All complete in a strong box. Price 8.00

No. 1. Four Surprise Rackets; one net, No. 100; one pair jointed poles, No. 9; four plain balls; one set guys, runners, and pegs, No. 1; one mallet, No. 1; one book rules. All complete in a strong box. Price 10.00

No. 2. Four Hub Rackets; one net, No. 102; one pair jointed poles, No. 10; two plain and two covered regulation balls; one set guys, runners, and pegs, No. 1; one mallet, No. 2; one book rules; one dry marker. All complete in a good box. Price 15.00

No. 3. Two Longwood and two Park Rackets; one net, No. 108; one pair jointed poles, No. 10; four championship balls; one set guys, runners, and pegs, No. 1; one mallet, No. 2; one book rules; one dry marker. All complete in a nice box. Price 20.00

No. 4. Two Club and two Pettitt Rackets; one net, No. 109; one pair jointed poles, No. 11; six championship balls; one set guys, runners, and pegs, No. 2; one mallet, No. 2; one book rules. All complete in a nice box. Price 25.00

No. 5. Four Chase Rackets; one net, No. 110; one pair jointed poles, No. 12; six championship balls; one set guys, runners, and pegs, No. 3; one mallet, No. 3; one book rules. All complete in a nice box. Price 30.00

No. 6. Four Sears Special Rackets; one net, No. 110, bound; one pair Taylor's patent poles, complete; one centre iron; twelve championship balls; one book rules. All, except poles, in a nice box. Price 40.00

HAND-MADE NETS, BOUND.

These nets are of an extra quality, all made and bound by hand in the most thorough manner.

		Each.
No. 150.	Single Court, 27 feet, 12 thread	$2.25
No. 151.	„ „ 27 „ 15 „	2.50
No. 152.	„ „ 33 „ 12 „	2.75
No. 153.	„ „ 33 „ 15 „	3.00
No. 155.	Double „ 36 „ 12 „	3.00
No. 156.	„ „ 36 „ 15 „	3.25
No. 157.	„ „ 36 „ 21 „	3.75
No. 158.	„ „ 42 „ 12 „	3.25
No. 159.	„ „ 42 „ 15 „	3.75
No. 160.	„ „ 42 „ 21 „	4.50

TAYLOR'S PATENT DOUBLE-CENTRE NETS, BOUND.

		Each.
No. 201.	Single Court, 27 feet, 15 thread	$4.00
No. 203.	„ „ 33 „ 15 „	4.50
No. 206.	Double „ 36 „ 15 „	5.00
No. 207.	„ „ 36 „ 21 „	6.00
No. 209.	„ „ 42 „ 15 „	6.00
No. 210.	„ „ 42 „ 21 „	7.00

BACK NETS.

		Each.
No. 119.	50 x 7 feet	$3.00
No. 120.	Heavy, 50 x 7 feet	4.00

REGULATION TENNIS NETS.

						Each.
No. 100.	Single	Court,	27	feet,	12 thread	$1.00
No. 101.	„	„	27	„	15 „	1.25
No. 102.	„	„	33	„	12 „	1.50
No. 103.	„	„	33	„	15 „	1.75
No. 104.	„	„	33	„	21 „	2.50
No. 105.	Double	„	36	„	12 „	1.75
No. 106.	„	„	36	„	15 „	2.00
No. 107.	„	„	36	„	21 „	2.75
No. 108.	„	„	42	„	12 „	2.00
No. 109.	„	„	42	„	15 „	2.25
No. 110.	„	„	42	„	21 „	3.25

REGULATION TENNIS NETS, BOUND.

						Each
No. 100 B.	Single	Court,	27	feet,	12 thread	$1.50
No. 101 B.	„	„	27	„	15 „	1.75
No. 102 B.	„	„	33	„	12 „	2.15
No. 103 B.	„	„	33	„	15 „	2.40
No. 104 B.	„	„	33	„	21 „	3.15
No. 105 B.	Double	„	36	„	12 „	2.45
No. 106 B.	„	„	36	„	15 „	2.70
No. 107 B.	„	„	36	„	21 „	3.45
No. 108 B.	„	„	42	„	12 „	2.85
No. 109 B.	„	„	42	„	15 „	3.10
No. 110 B.	„	„	42	„	21 „	4.10
Tarring extra						.50
Tanning extra						.50

TENNIS SHOES.

THE "PETTITT" MATCH SHOE.

With the famous Wright & Ditson Thick Red Rubber Sole, equally adapted to all kinds of courts. Every pair warranted.

		Per Pair.
No. 5.	Fine Drab, genuine Buckskin	$8.00
No. 6.	Fine White, genuine Buckskin	8.00
No. 6½.	Fine White, genuine Buckskin, high lace	9.00
No. 7.	Imported French Russet Calf	7.00
No. 7½.	Imported French Russet Calf, high lace	7.50
No. 9.	Brown English Canvas, Calf trimmed	5.50

No. 10.

No. 13.

Per Pair.

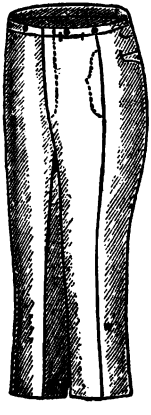
No. 10. Spiked Sole Tournament Shoe, made from the finest imported French Calf, hand sewed. Oak tanned leather sole, thickly studded with small tempered steel spikes. Used by all the leading players in their championship contests $8.00
No. 11. Fine Russet Calf, with heavy red rubber sole 4.00
No. 11½. Fine Russet Calf, with heavy red rubber sole, high cut, lace to toe 4.50
No. 12. Brown Russet Goat, pyramid sole 3.00
No. 13. Brown Canvas, Calf trimmed, fancy pyramid sole 2.00

RESOLING TENNIS SHOES.

Per Pair.

W. & D. Thick Red Rubber, cemented $2.50
W. & D. Thick Red Rubber, cemented and sewn 3.00
Heavy Red Rubber, cemented 1.75
Heavy Red Rubber, cemented and sewn 2.25
Pyramid, cemented 1.50
Pyramid, cemented and sewn 2.00

TENNIS AND CRICKET CLOTHING.



SHIRTS.

No. 1.	White, grays, and navy blue,	$3.00
2.	" " " "	4.00
3.	" " " "	5.00

KNEE PANTS.

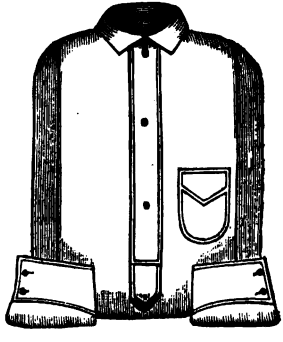
No. 1.	White, grays, and navy blue.	$2.50
2.	" " " "	3.50
3.	" " " "	4.50

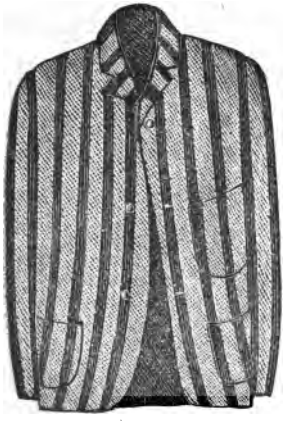
LONG PANTS.

No. 1.	White, grays, and navy blue,	$3.00
2.	" " " "	4.00
3.	" " " "	5.00

COATS.

No. 1.	White, grays, and navy blue,	$4.50
2.	" " " "	5.50
3.	" " " "	6.50





KNIT BLAZERS.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND MEASUREMENT BLANKS.

We have an entirely new thing to offer our patrons in the shape of blazers. The fabric is made from worsted in a peculiar way, by which the stripes are the same on both sides. The jackets are slightly elastic, so that they fit the wearer perfectly, no matter in what position he stands. We have these in all the desirable combinations. Colors all warranted fast.

Blazers, with caps to match	$6.00;	by mail,	$6.25
Blazers only	5.00;	"	5.25
Caps only	1.00;	"	1.00

TWIST TWILL TENNIS COATS.

CUSTOM MADE.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND MEASUREMENT BLANKS.

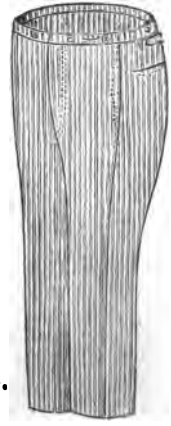
This is an entirely new English fabric, designed especially for this purpose. The stripes and checks are not so pronounced as in the blazers, being woven in, and of more subdued colors. This is the handsomest thing yet produced, being cool, durable, neat, and tasty. We cannot say too much in its praise, as it only needs to be seen to be appreciated. **PRICE, $8.00; with Cap, 9.00.**

FANCY TENNIS SUITS

MADE TO - -

✣

- - MEASURE



SEND FOR SAMPLES AND FULL PARTICULARS.

ENGLISH MOHAIR and WORSTED TENNIS SUITS.

The Most Elegant and Stylish Suits Yet. Entirely New this Season.

The fabric is of the finest white worsted with interwoven lines of mohair, also in white combination with fine lines and checks in tasty and desirable colors, forming a most pleasing effect. The goods are so carefully woven and finished that, with proper treatment, shrinkage is impossible. Colors guaranteed fast. In making up these suits the utmost care is used that every detail is perfect. All fits are guaranteed to be satisfactory.

Coats, $10.50; Vests, $5; Long Pants, $8; Knee Pants, $7; Caps, $1.50; Hats, $2.

FANCY ENGLISH WORSTED TENNIS SUITS.

The Most Popular Tennis and Outing Suits Made. The Newest and Latest Importations.

These goods have been greatly improved this year, which cannot fail to add to their popularity. The fabric is pure worsted, woven in the most perfect manner, has the lustre of silk, never grows shabby, and is as unshrinkable as it is possible to make goods. A suit of this will outlast any other goods made. Numerous and elegant designs of stripes, lines, and checks on white grounds. Colors fast.

In making these suits nothing but the very best help is employed and best materials used. Perfect fits are guaranteed.

Coats, $8.50; Vests, $4.50; Long Pants, $6.50; Knee Pants, $5.50; Caps, $1.25; Hats, $1.75.

FANCY ENGLISH TENNIS SUITS.

The goods from which these are made is a new fabric this season, and made especially for tennis suits. In weight it is a trifle lighter than the regular cricketing flannel, and consequently is better suited for tennis. The patterns are all very choice, and consist of numerous delicate stripes and checks, mostly on white grounds, with a few on colored grounds, all fast colors.

The suits are finely made in the latest style, and perfect fits are guaranteed. Goods are all shrunk.

Coats, $5.50; Vests, $3.50; Long Pants, $4.50; Knee Pants, $4; Caps, 75c.; Hats, $1.50.

HAND-MADE NETS, BOUND.

These nets are of an extra quality, all made and bound by hand in the most thorough manner.

		Each.
No. 150.	Single Court, 27 feet, 12 thread	$2.25
No. 151.	,, ,, 27 ,, 15 ,,	2.50
No. 152.	,, ,, 33 ,, 12 ,,	2.75
No. 153.	,, ,, 33 ,, 15 ,,	3.00
No. 155.	Double ,, 36 ,, 12 ,,	3.00
No. 156.	,, ,, 36 ,, 15 ,,	3.25
No. 157.	,, ,, 36 ,, 21 ,,	3.75
No. 158.	,, ,, 42 ,, 12 ,,	3.25
No. 159.	,, ,, 42 ,, 15 ,,	3.75
No. 160.	,, ,, 42 ,, 21 ,,	4.50

TAYLOR'S PATENT DOUBLE-CENTRE NETS, BOUND.

		Each.
No. 201.	Single Court, 27 feet, 15 thread	$4.00
No. 203.	,, ,, 33 ,, 15 ,,	4.50
No. 206.	Double ,, 36 ,, 15 ,,	5.00
No. 207.	,, ,, 36 ,, 21 ,,	6.00
No. 209.	,, ,, 42 ,, 15 ,,	6.00
No. 210.	,, ,, 42 ,, 21 ,,	7.00

BACK NETS.

		Each.
No. 119.	50 x 7 feet	$3.00
No. 120.	Heavy, 50 x 7 feet	4.00

REGULATION TENNIS NETS.

							Each.
No. 100.	Single	Court,	27	feet,	12	thread	$1.00
No. 101.	„	„	27	„	15	„	1.25
No. 102.	„	„	33	„	12	„	1.50
No. 103.	„	„	33	„	15	„	1.75
No. 104.	„	„	33	„	21	„	2.50
No. 105.	Double	„	36	„	12	„	1.75
No. 106.	„	„	36	„	15	„	2.00
No. 107.	„	„	36	„	21	„	2.75
No. 108.	„	„	42	„	12	„	2.00
No. 109.	„	„	42	„	15	„	2.25
No. 110.	„	„	42	„	21	„	3.25

REGULATION TENNIS NETS, BOUND.

							Each
No. 100 B.	Single	Court,	27	feet,	12	thread	$1.50
No. 101 B.	„	„	27	„	15	„	1.75
No. 102 B.	„	„	33	„	12	„	2.15
No. 103 B.	„	„	33	„	15	„	2.40
No. 104 B.	„	„	33	„	21	„	3.15
No. 105 B.	Double	„	36	„	12	„	2.45
No. 106 B.	„	„	36	„	15	„	2.70
No. 107 B.	„	„	36	„	21	„	3.45
No. 108 B.	„	„	42	„	12	„	2.85
No. 109 B.	„	„	42	„	15	„	3.10
No. 110 B.	„	„	42	„	21	„	4.10
Tarring extra							.50
Tanning extra							.50

TENNIS SHOES.

THE "PETTITT" MATCH SHOE.

With the famous Wright & Ditson Thick Red Rubber Sole, equally adapted to all kinds of courts. Every pair warranted.

		Per Pair.
No. 5.	Fine Drab, genuine Buckskin	$8.00
No. 6.	Fine White, genuine Buckskin	8.00
No. 6½.	Fine White, genuine Buckskin, high lace	9.00
No. 7.	Imported French Russet Calf	7.00
No. 7½.	Imported French Russet Calf, high lace	7.50
No. 9.	Brown English Canvas, Calf trimmed	5.50

No. 10.

No. 13.

Per Pair.

No. 10. Spiked Sole Tournament Shoe, made from the finest imported French Calf, hand sewed. Oak tanned leather sole, thickly studded with small tempered steel spikes. Used by all the leading players in their championship contests $8.00
No. 11. Fine Russet Calf, with heavy red rubber sole 4.00
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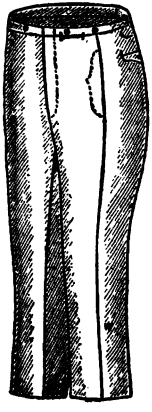
No. 12. Brown Russet Goat, pyramid sole 3.00
No. 13. Brown Canvas, Calf trimmed, fancy pyramid sole 2.00

RESOLING TENNIS SHOES.

Per Pair.

W. & D. Thick Red Rubber, cemented $2.50
W. & D. Thick Red Rubber, cemented and sewn 3.00
Heavy Red Rubber, cemented 1.75
Heavy Red Rubber, cemented and sewn 2.25
Pyramid, cemented 1.50
Pyramid, cemented and sewn 2.00

TENNIS AND CRICKET CLOTHING.



SHIRTS.

No. 1.	White, grays, and navy blue,	$3.00
2.	" " " "	4.00
3.	" " " "	5.00

KNEE PANTS.

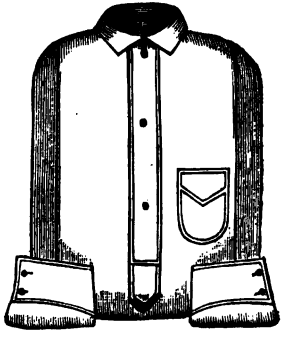
No. 1.	White, grays, and navy blue.	$2.50
2.	" " " "	3.50
3.	" " " "	4.50

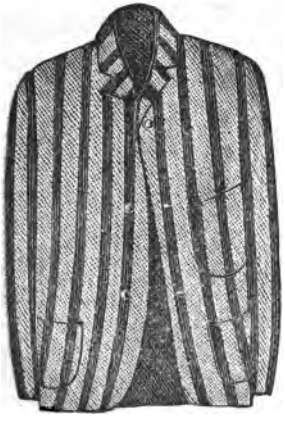
LONG PANTS.

No. 1.	White, grays, and navy blue,	$3.00
2.	" " " "	4.00
3.	" " " "	5.00

COATS.

No. 1.	White, grays, and navy blue,	$4.50
2.	" " " "	5.50
3.	" " " "	6.50





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Blazers, with caps to match	$6.00;	by mail,	$6.25
Blazers only	5.00;	"	5.25
Caps only	1.00;	"	1.00

TWIST TWILL TENNIS COATS.

CUSTOM MADE.

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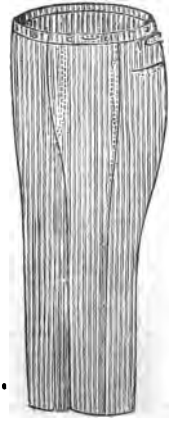
FANCY TENNIS SUITS

MADE TO - -

✣

- - MEASURE



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Coats, $10.50; Vests, $5; Long Pants, $8; Knee Pants, $7; Caps, $1.50; Hats, $2.

FANCY ENGLISH WORSTED TENNIS SUITS.

The Most Popular Tennis and Outing Suits Made. The Newest and Latest Importations.

These goods have been greatly improved this year, which cannot fail to add to their popularity. The fabric is pure worsted, woven in the most perfect manner, has the lustre of silk, never grows shabby, and is as unshrinkable as it is possible to make goods. A suit of this will outlast any other goods made. Numerous and elegant designs of stripes, lines, and checks on white grounds. Colors fast.

In making these suits nothing but the very best help is employed and best materials used. Perfect fits are guaranteed.

Coats, $8.50; Vests, $4.50; Long Pants, $6.50; Knee Pants, $5.50; Caps, $1.25; Hats, $1.75.

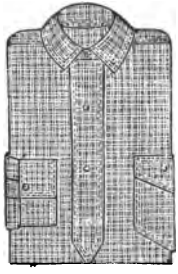
FANCY ENGLISH TENNIS SUITS.

The goods from which these are made is a new fabric this season, and made especially for tennis suits. In weight it is a trifle lighter than the regular cricketing flannel, and consequently is better suited for tennis. The patterns are all very choice, and consist of numerous delicate stripes and checks, mostly on white grounds, with a few on colored grounds, all fast colors.

The suits are finely made in the latest style, and perfect fits are guaranteed. Goods are all shrunk.

Coats, $5.50; Vests, $3.50; Long Pants, $4.50; Knee Pants, $4; Caps, 75c.; Hats, $1.50.

No. 20. CHEVIOT SHIRTS.

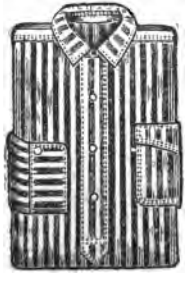


The Greatest Bargain ever offered. Who would go without, when they can be had for $1.00?

By special arrangement with the manufacturers of these goods, with whom we contract for an enormous quantity, we are enabled to make and sell these shirts at a price never before heard of. They come in a large assortment of stripes and checks in various colors, all being fast. Every shirt is well and carefully made, with graduated bodies and sleeves. The collars may be starched if desired, or worn like an ordinary flannel shirt.

Price, $1.00; by mail, $1.15.

No. 21. FRENCH FLANNEL SHIRTS.



These are the cheapest GENUINE French flannel shirts on the market; all new goods and cannot but give satisfaction. Every shirt carefully made and warranted not to shrink.

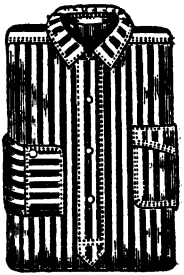
Price, $1.25; by mail, $1.40.

No. 22. FINE MADRAS SHIRTS.

This is a new light-weight cotton fabric for summer shirts, and is very popular, Made in many handsome patterns, in both checks and stripes; colors fast. The shirts are all nicely made and guaranteed to fit. Collars and cuffs take starch if desired.

Price, $1.50; by mail, $1.65.

No. 23. FINEST IMPORTED CHEVIOT SHIRTS.



These shirts are carefully made from fine imported cheviot, and come in a large variety of stripes and checks. Our line of these goods is the most complete in this country, and consists of patterns to suit all tastes.

Price, $1.50; by mail, $1.65.

No. 24. SILK STRIPED MADRAS SHIRTS.

These shirts are among the very cream of the shirt line, and we cannot say too much in their favor. The fabric itself is white cotton, very light and fine, with pure silk stripes in many fine colors woven in.

In making, every care is used to have them right; and should any customer not be satisfied, he would oblige us by returning shirts to us at once.

Price, $2.00; by mail, $2.15.

No. 25. SILK STRIPED CHEVIOT SHIRTS.

We had a few desirable patterns of this popular goods which we have made up into fine outing shirts, which we are able to offer at a remarkably low price. The shirts are first-class in every respect, and equal to any $3.00 shirt in the market.

Price, $2.00; by mail, $2.15.

No. 26. WORSTED GAUZE SHIRTS.

The goods from which these elegant shirts are made is something entirely new this season, and is, as the name implies, a combination of worsted and cotton in such a manner as to prevent shrinkage. The patterns are all very fine and consist of all the desirable checks and stripes.

These are the lightest woolen shirts made, being much finer and lighter than any of the French flannel. Those who desire a light woolen shirt will find these will suit to perfection.

Price, $2; by mail, $2.15.

No. 27. FINE FRENCH FLANNEL SHIRTS.

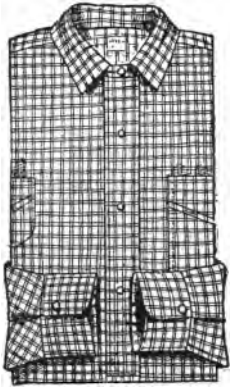
We have a large line of these popular shirts in numerous stripes and checks of various colors, which we can guarantee to be the best goods on the market of their kind. They are about half wool, will not shrink, and colors are fast.

Price, $2.50; by mail, $2.65.

No. 30. FINE SILK SHIRTS.

This is one of the coolest and neatest things yet offered in silk goods. They are all finely made and perfect in fit. Colors fast, and in endless variety of stripes and checks.

Price, $4.50; by mail, $4.65.



No. 40. ENGLISH INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS.

MADE TO MEASURE.

These are the coolest, neatest, most stylish and fashionable of all our English importations, and are acknowledged by all to be the best thing yet produced. Made up in styles and patterns too numerous to mention.

The fabric itself is pure Sea Island cotton, woven in many handsome designs, in both plain and basket cloths, with fancy checks, stripes, etc., in fast colors.

Will not shrink in washing, and takés starch if desired.

Price, $2.50; by mail, $2.65.

No. 41. ENGLISH ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

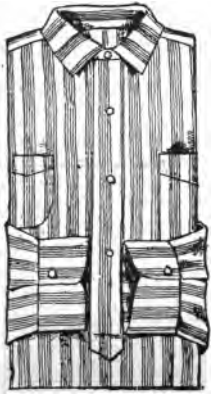
MADE TO MEASURE.

These are the thinnest and lightest shirts in the world, and made especially for very hot weather.

The fabric is made from the best Sea Island cotton, spun and woven in the finest manner possible, equal to silk in appearance and much more durable. Collars and cuffs may be laundered if desired.

The most comfortable summer shirt made.

Price, $2.75; by mail, $2.90.



No. 42. SILK STRIPED INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS.

MADE TO MEASURE.

This is the very latest and richest thing imported. Made from the finest white cotton, with pure silk stripes and checks, in a large variety of subdued, delicate, and elegant colors, all fast. Guaranteed not to shrink. Collars and cuffs can be starched if desired.

Price, $3.50; by mail, $3.65.

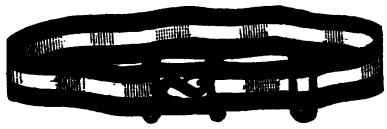
No. 45. TWILLED CEYLON SHIRTS, WITH PURE SILK STRIPES.

MADE TO MEASURE.

These goods are something entirely new this season. The fabric is made from the finest wool and cotton, combined in such a manner as to produce a very rich effect, and, at the same time, prevent shrinking. The stripes are of pure silk, handsomely woven in, in a large variety of patterns and colors. This line of patterns is simply elegant, without a single loud coloring in the lot.

Price, $4.50; by mail, $4.65.

TENNIS BELTS.

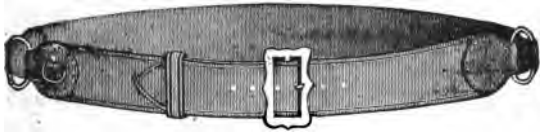


FINE SILK SNAKE BELTS.

We have a large assortment of the best silk belts on this market, embracing the following colors and combinations:—

Black,	White,	Navy,
Crimson,	Maroon,	Cardinal,
Royal Blue,	Light Blue,	Bottle-Green,
Black and White,	Navy and White,	Cardinal and White,
Maroon and White,	Light Blue and White,	Blue and Gold,
Cardinal and Black,	Blue and Black,	Orange and Black.

	By Mail.
No. 405, 1½ inches, Best Silk Web, silver-plated trimmings	$0.50
No. 505, 2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	0.75
No. 605, 2½ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	1.00
No. 501, 2 ,, ,, ,, ,, Crystal ,, ,,	0.50
No. 601, 2½ ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	0.75



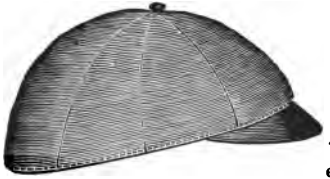
ENGLISH RING BELTS.

We have imported this season a fine line of English ring belts, in both russet and black. These are now the most popular of all leather belts, and can be worn by many who heretofore were obliged to go without. The rings permit perfect freedom of the movements, which cannot be obtained in any other way.

	By mail.
No. 100, Russet	$1.00
No. 200, Black	1.00

YACHT STYLE TENNIS CAPS.

	By mail.
No. 111. Flannel, solid colors	$1.75
No. 114. Silk, solid colors	2.50
No. 126. Tennis flannel, fine stripes and checks	1.75
No. 128. English Worsted, fine stripes and checks	2.00
No. 129. English Mohair, fine stripes and checks	2.25



ETON STYLE.

TENNIS CAPS.

SOLID COLORED CAPS.

Come in black, white, crimson, red, royal blue, navy-blue, brown, etc. etc. Flannel caps come also in gray.

		By Mail.
No. 10.	Flannel, satine lined	$0.75
No. 12.	Cashmere, satin lined	1.00
No. 14.	Silk, satin lined	1.50

STRIPED CAPS.

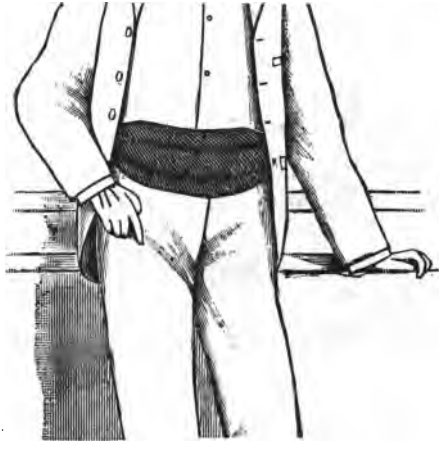
Come in all the desirable combinations.

		By Mail.
No. 20.	Flannel, cotton lined	$0.50
No. 21.	Flannel, satine lined	.75
No. 22.	Flannel, satin lined	1.00
No. 23.	Knit Worsted, satin lined	1.00
No. 24.	Cashmere, satin lined	1.25
No. 25.	Twist Twill, subdued colors, satin lined	1.25
No. 26.	Tennis Flannel, fine stripes and checks, satine lined	.75
No. 27.	English Cricket Flannel, fine stripes, satin lined	1.00
No. 28.	English Worsted, fine stripes and checks, satin lined	1.25
No. 29.	English Mohair, fine stripes and checks, satin lined	1.50

CLEANSING TENNIS CLOTHING.

This year we have made arrangements to cleanse all kinds of delicate goods by the Naphtha process, which is the only one that will do the work thoroughly WITHOUT shrinking. Satisfaction guaranteed.

	Per Garment.
Tennis Coats and Blazers	$0.75
Tennis Long Pants	.75
Tennis Knee Pants	.75
Vests	.50
Shirts	.40
Sweaters	1.00
Caps	3.50



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NEW COLUMBIA SASH.

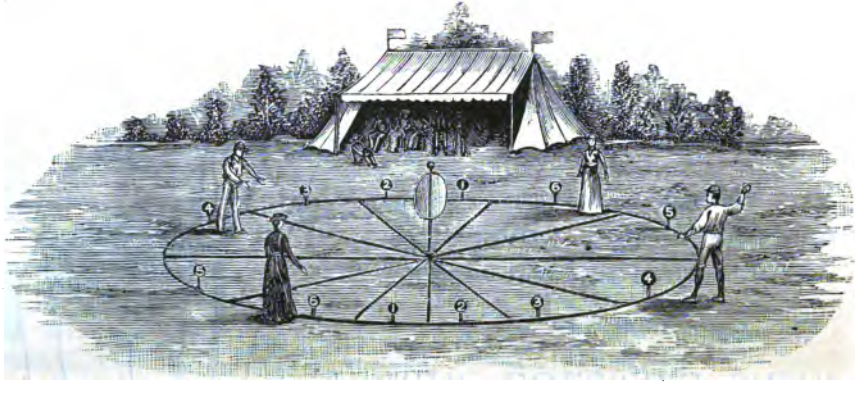
PATENTED.

Made from pure silk, in black, navy, cardinal, and cream. Perfect adjustment to fit any size. Send waist measurement.

OF ALL MADE-UP SASHES THIS IS THE BEST.

Price, by mail - - - - $1.25.

NEW GAME, "TURNABOUT."



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TIDDLEDYWINK TENNIS.

By the introduction of this game tennis players are enabled to indulge in their favorite pastime in as well as upon the lawn, while those who are not skilled in the outdoor game may learn Tiddledywink Tennis readily, and become quickly interested. Special rules are provided which are similar to outdoor tennis. Singles and doubles, as well as three-handed games, may be played.

Each player is provided with a large bone counter, which is termed a "racket." A small number of bone counters represent tennis balls. A miniature tennis court of heavy green felt, accurately marked out with tennis net, accompanies the game.

The game is learned in a few minutes, and is an inexhaustible source of amusement to all.

A cup and the full number of counters is also provided for the regular game of Tiddledywinks.

EACH SET COMPLETE IN FINE BOX.

PRICE, BY MAIL - - - - - - - - 75 CENTS.

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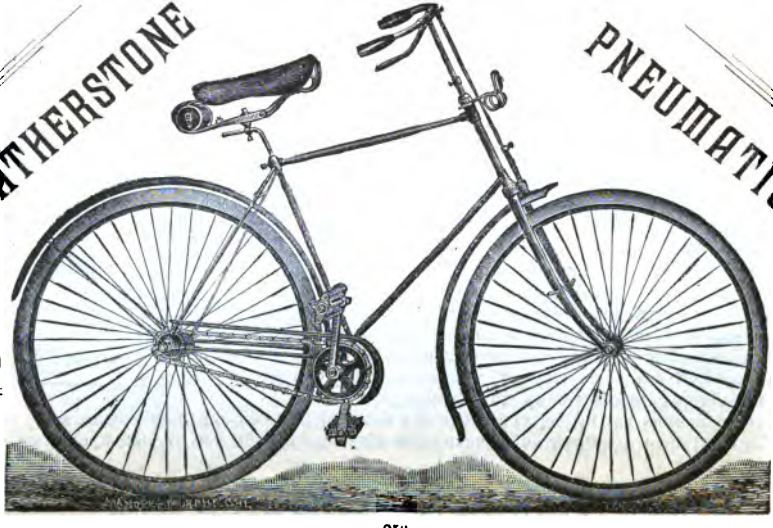

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" " DROP - $135.00

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Featherstone's Drop Frame, Dunlop's Cushion Tire - -	125.00
The Cyclone, Balls all over, Hollow Rims, Tangent Spokes -	110.00
The Cyclone, Balls all over - - - - - - - -	90.00
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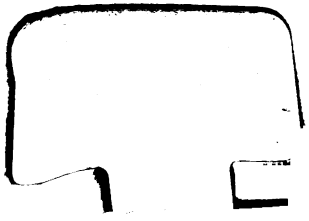
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